# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice the exertions of a Tehsildar of Madras to assist the people in his charge during the floods of 1875. The Collector of Cuddapa writes:

"The Board are aware that several works of irrigation in the Pullampett Taluq were destroyed by the floods in October 1874. Valuable crops of paddy in need of constant irrigation were for a time deprived of water, and there was every prospect that there would be a large loss of revenue. Had matters been left to take their usual course, that is, had the Public Works Department Officers been applied to to repair the channels the work could not possibly have been done in proper time, and the crops would have been entirely lost. Pulamathi Subba Row, the Tahsildar, was quite equal to the occasion. He inspected every damaged work. In the case of channels he told the villagers to supply the labor and he would pay for it. He measured up and estimated each work which the villagers set to work to perform as quickly as they could in order to save their crops. In this way work was done, which otherwise never would have been done. The standing crops were not only to a great extent saved, but a great deal of second crop cultivation ensued owing to the unusually large supply of water in the Cheyaur.

I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there would have been a great loss both to Government and the ryots but for the wonderful energy, judgment, and practical knowledge which the Tahsildar exhibited. I can speak of this from what I saw myself. I do not praise him simply because there has been so small a loss of revenue. I have seen him myself go from village, measure the work required, estimate its value at rates which he arranged with the villagers on the ground, and the work was put in hand at once. The work was not only well and quickly done, but most economically done, costing far less than it would have cost had it been performed by the Public Works Department. Owing to the personal exertions of the Tahsildar, revenue has been saved and unnecessary expenditure on damaged works has been avoided."

The Government has ordered the presentation to the Tehsildar of a bangle or other suitable ornament with an inscription. We would have liked if a substantial reward had been given to him in the shape of promotion.

MADRAS has Sub Deputies under the designation of Deputy Tehsildars, who exercise both revenue and magisterial powers, and the majority of whom have of late been armed with powers of magistrates of the second class. Would the reader believe it that they receive a salary of Rs. 50 per month? The local Government has lately given an increase of Rs 20 to their pay. Twenty-eight Deputy Tehsildars have received this increase.

WE OBSERVE that at the Star Chapter H. R. H. the Prince of Wales after investing William Rose Robinson, Esq., C.S.I., and Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Ramsay, C.B., with the Riband and Badge of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, conferred upon them respectively the Title, Degree, and Honour of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WE OBSERVE that a new pshychological and philosophical quarterly to be called the *Mind* is projected in England. Among those who are engaged to contribute are Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Mr. H. Sidgwick, Rev. John. Venn, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, Mr. James Sully, Prof. Flint (of St. Andrew's) Dr. M'Kendrick (of Edinburgh), and Prof. Lindsay (of the Free Church College, Glasgow).

A CURIOUS "shooting fish" is found in Java, where it is frequently made a pet, and kept by the natives. In the tank inhabited by the fish a stick is placed upright, projecting a few inches above the water, and a fly or insect of some kind is placed on the top. The fish swims round the stick to examine the prey, and apparently measures the distance, rises to the surface, and suddenly discharges a few drops of water at the insect, rarely failing to bring down the game like a practised sportsman. The shooting fish is of a plain yellowish colour, marked with dark stripes, and about 10 inches in length. Aquarium managers should look to this.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S Message in Congress disapproves the recognition of belligerent rights of the insurgents in Cuba for the present, but if pacification in the island be not soon accomplished, the President will propose some necessary measures during the present session of Congress. The Message recommends resumption of specie payments in 1879, and free secular education and taxation of Church properties.

A MILITARY SCANDAL is reported in the *Englishman*. A gallant officer has felt his wife and a large family to enjoy the society of her lady's maid. He is the Assistant Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, Colonel the Hon. Clifford, and a V. C. to boot. He is a brother of Lord Clifford the Roman Catholic peer, and is thus of an ancient stock. In one respect the misguided man has behaved most honorably and generously to his poor wife. Before going off with the frail and fascinating Abigail, he settled all his property on his wife and children. He has left himself nothing but his half pay and an odd hundred a year or so given him for some special services. He was Assistant Quarter Master General in China when he earned the Victoria Cross.

TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

RUSSIA SEEMS to be greatly strengthening her Navy. We learn that one ship-building firm alone at St. Petersburg is of such gigantic proportions, that the monthly wages of their *employes* and labourers amount to no less a sum than £22,000, or per annum upwards of a quarter of a million sterling! Truly ship-building must be advancing with very rapid strides in Russia, when a single firm can find work for so many hands at Russian rates of labour, which we imagine must be infinitely lower than the same in England.

IN THE HURRY of the business of the last fortnight we forgot to notice the following interpellations between the Chief Justice, and Mr. Grant, the Magistrate ot Howrah. The reader may remember the case of Mr. Field, Sessions Judge, against his ayah before Mr. Grant, who convicted the defendant and sentenced her to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment,—this conviction being afterwards set aside by the High Court. The ayah having since filed an action for damages in the High Court against Mr. Field for malicious prosecution, this suit came on for hearing a few days ago before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pontifex. One of the witnesses examined was Mr. Trevor Grant, the Howrah Magistrate, at the close of whose examination the following instructive dialogue took place between Sir Richard Garth and the witness:—

*Chief Justice*—I wish to ask you one question, Mr. Grant. Is it usual in the mofussil for complainants to lay down the law for the guidance of the magistrates?

*Mr. Grant*—No· I am not aware of such a practice.

*Chief Justice*—The reason why I ask the question is this. In the information laid in your court by Mr. Field against ayah, he, as if in anticipation of an objection to the jurisdiction of your court, says that the Magistrate of Howrah *has* jurisdiction under a certain section of the Criminal Procedure Code. (Here the Chief Justice read out the passage from Mr. Field's information.) I wish to know if this is usual for a complainant to do?

*Mr. Grant*—No I have never known it done before.

*Chief Justice*—I think the magistrate was bound to take notice of such conduct. Did you, Mr. Grant, take any notice of the matter?

*Mr. Grant*—No my lord, it did not strike me then.

*Chief Justice—It did not strike you !!!* I think it is very unbecoming and improper for a prosecutor, whoever he may be, to do such a thing. Even if he be the highest judge in the land, he cannot point out the law to the magistrate in this way. There was something in the tone and manner of Mr. Field's statement, which I have noticed, and which, I think, was very objectionable. I should have thought, as Magistrate, Mr. Grant would have taken notice of such unusual conduct.

Sir Richard Garth will know more, the more he will see of the country.

GENERAL RUNODIP SING, Rana Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., of Nepaul, Maharaj Kishore Singh, of Jodhpore, and General Bubber Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul, have been appointed Honorary A. D. C's. to the Prince; the first during the Calcutta visit, and the other two while the Prince is at the Camp of Exercise.

IN ITS CROP and weather summary for the past week, the *Gazette of India* states that rain fell in Shikarpur (Scinde), Mymensingh, and Rungpore and in most districts of the Punjab. The showers were generally slight. In Madras and Bombay the harvest prospects are satisfactory. The condition of the rabbee crop throughout the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajpootana, is said to be very good. Except in the northern districts and Behar the prospects of the Bengal harvest are good; as also throughout the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Panjab. The want of rain is much felt in Bengal; and in Mysore the prolonged drought still causes apprehension as to the prospects of the season.

IT IS NOT improbable that European Turkey may this winter be visited with a famine like that which lately devastated the central districts of Asia Minor. An English contemporary, well-informed in these matters, says "that insurgent and soldier will alike perish of famine and disease. Bulgaria is nearly as badly off."

The MOSCOW GAZETTE, the *Panslavist Pokrok* of Prague, the *Journal des Dabets*, the *Moniteur Universel*, the Belgian Nord, in fact, the newspapers of every country directly interested in the Eastern question, have joined in a chorus of protest and fury against Mr. Disraeli's annexation of Egypt, as they designate the recent purchase of the Khedive's shares. The following is one of the mildest passages from the inspired Moscow journal:

"The English have long been accustomed to have every thing their own way in Asia, Africa, and Australia; to do what they please in all parts of the world; and to rule the seas without fearing, or indeed expecting, exposition. They now no longer content themselves with seizing distant lands, but pocket the key to the whole of Southern and Eastern Europe, constituting themselves the sole and absolute judges of what is good and profitable for the other countries concerned. We all know the jealousy and supercilious *hauteur* marking British policy towards other countries. We have not forgotten the furious rage excited by the Khiva campaign. We remember the envious intrigue by which England endeavoured to tie Russia's hands and place a horde of Central Asiatic nomads under the protection of international law. Now that England has seized the Suez Canal, is there any one so naive as to anticipate that other countries' interests will be impartially protected by Great Britain?"

There is no denying that "Perfidious Albion" has stolen a march over European Powers.

THE MADRAS TIMES has the following anecdote:

"When the Prince of Wales was returning from laying the foundation-stone of the Madras harbour works, he suddenly bethought himself that he would like to see the Grand Arsenal in Fort St. George. Soon the royal party arrived at the place, but found it all shut up, the day being a public holiday. An officer attached to the Arsenal was fortunately found in his quarters close by, however, and he soon got the outer doors of the Arsenal opened. At the top of the stairs, however, a glass office door barred the entrance to the great hall of the Arsenal, and no amount of coaxing or bullying would induce this faithful defender of Her Majesty's material of war to give way, even to the Prince of Wales. The R. A. Officer in charge performed the acrobatic feat of getting in at a window, and tried to open the door from the inside. No go. It would not open. At length, His Royal Highness put his own stalwart shoulder to the outside, and with a "one, two, and all together," the door flew open, and the Prince was thrown into the arms of R. A. inside. There was, of course, a glorious burst of laughter over the adventure, and if the Prince does not wear a medal for his victorious assault on the Grand Arsenal at Madras, it will be perhaps because he would not like to bring the garrison into trouble?"

WENESDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Benares Journal*. The first number is no criterion of its future excellence. We wish it every success.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Tipperah:

"Your correspondent hails from Brahmanberiah—a Sub-Division of Tipperah and situate in a corner of the Province. Now the residents of this Town although removed some 400 miles from the metropolis where His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed are not the less loyal and faithful subjects of the Queen and they made some humble demonstrations in honor of the event. These lasted 3 days viz. 25th, 26th, and 27th December and consisted of reading of addresses, illumination, pyrotechnic displays, tom tom beating and nautches. There were rejoicings in every part of the Town, Nagarkeitans rent the air and canon-lake bombs sent to the distant villages the happy news of the arrival of theMaharani's Son at Calcutta."

At Jonye there were rejoicings as we had announced before.

WE THANK Mr. Knight for a copy of the Address of Welcome which he as "Father of the Press in India" presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the name of the Indian Press. We are informed that H. R. H has graciously accepted it.

FROM THE 1st day of this month the charge for messages to Great Britain and to all countries in Europe has been fixed at Rs. 2-8 per word. Any number of words will be charged as ordinary words. The length of a word is fixed at ten letters. The number of chargeable words will be ascertained by dividing the letters in each word by 10. Groups of

figures or letters will be charged separately, and not added together, and their total divided by 5 as formerly. Private cipher messages will be charged for at half rates, extra for collation.

THE BISHOP of Manchester, in a lecture at the Athenæum of that city said, that while he most strongly disapproved the light and indecent burlesques and ballets now so common on the stage, still he could not join in the sweeping condemnation of dramatic performances of a superior character.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL PAPER published at St. Petersburg intimates that, in order to put an end to constant raids upon the Russian portion of Khokand, the military authorities consider it will be necessary to annex the remaining portion of that State.

THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING, which we take from the *Pioneer*, is too good to be lost:

"The Judgment of Paris is to be acted over again. Dr Forbes Watson, Dr. Monier Williams, and the Cambridge Syndicate will represent the three goddesses. London will either be Here or Aphrodite; Oxford is surely Minerva. The selected candidate is the prize to be striven for, and the Marquis of Salisbury will be Paris. It is all very well for Dr. Forbes Waston to say his institute will be for oriental students, while Oxford may have the competition-wallahs; but unfortunately, there are not two golden apples to be awarded, and the winner will hardly share the prize. Paris, however, may refuse to award it; and leave the competition-wallahs, as before, to choose their own habitations."

WE TAKE the following from the account of the Belgatchia Entertainment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales furnished by the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer*:

"The grounds of the villa were worth the five miles' drive from Chowringhee for their own sake. They were decorated and illuminated with fine taste, and at unstinted expense, while the great pavilion itself was without hyperbole a marvel; it was so beautiful and so unlike every other beautiful building in the world. For instance, we should pronounce *a priori* that very lofty and very massive columns must look paltry, incongruous, and absurd when covered with bluish-green cloth and spangled gold stars. Fancy the interior of a Greek temple badizened in that way. Notwithstanding, as you looked round this enormous hall, you felt that whatever was, was best—that it had contrived somehow, inexplicably to reconcile glitter with grandeur, and that its audacious decorations were no less agreeable than strange. This *fete* must have cost a vast deal of money, and a vast deal of thought and pains, and constituted, altogether, a very fit entertainment for the native gentlemen of Calcutta to offer to their Prince."

The programme of the entertainment, which was oriental, did not evidently suit the writer's Western taste. He however remarks:

"But when Babu Kally Prosonno Banerjee proceeded to achieve the feat described in the programme as "playing on two flutes by blowing with his neck," I venture to think the Prince experienced a sensation for which he was unprepared. If you ask me what this feat is, I have no objection whatever to inform you that it is known as *nasatarunga*; but if you further importune me with inquiries as to what *nasatarunga* may be, I must draw the line, and request you to apply to the Babu, or to hear the performance for yourself. There was a dance of nautch-giris warranted to empty the stalls of even the fondest devotees of ballet (for there never was anything so proper) and a really fine display of fireworks of, I am told, native manufacture. If so, Mr. Brock had better look to his laurels, or Sydenham may experience a Bengali pyrotechnical invasion. Setting aside these fireworks, I may say that the *fete* would have been more entertaining without its entertainments."

The correspondent thus concludes: "I was not aware, by the bye, until I saw it mentioned in the programme of entertainments, that the Belgatchia Villa was originally the residence of Dwarkanath Tagore. It was here he succeeded in bringing together, Sunday after Sunday, for several years, the best of both English and native society on terms of intimacy and cordiality never since attained."

THE following despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the public press, is published for general information: His Grace "approves of the orders which His Excellency in Council has issued. they are in accordance with the instructions which have from time to time been conveyed to the Indian Government by the Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government. They will facilitate the proper performance of confidential functions, and will protect the officers under your orders from imputations which are very seldom deserved."

THERE SEEMS to be some probability of disturbances in the territory of Fiji. The latest news received at Melbourne runs as under:

"In the south-western district of Viti Leve a chief held sway, named Ratu Kini. He was once of those who joined the King Cakobau in the act of cession. He perished in the late epidemic and it seems that the tribe under his control have since renounced Christianity, relapsed into the old-established religion of the country, and have assumed a hostile attitude towards the Government. They had obtained intelligence of Commodore Goodenough's death, and regarded it as a circumstances of happy omen for themselves in their revolt against their new masters. Unaware of this change of feeling in the district, a party of gentlemen chartered a small steamer to ascend the Sigatoko river, for the purpose of exploring the beautiful plateaux on its banks; but on arriving at the first town they were informed that thousands of the mountaineers, well armed and anxious for a conflict, were hurrying down from the interior. The information proved to be correct, and the steamer hastily left the river, and returned Levuka. Since then the Superintendent of Police has been despatched to reconnoitre and report, but had not returned at the latest date.

ANOTHER act of munificence on the part of a wealthy native gentleman of Colombo is announced. Mr. C. H. de Soysa intends to mark the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the shores of Ceylon by placing at the disposal of St, Thomas's College Rs. 30, 000, of which sum Rs. 10,000, are to be added to the endowment fund of the College, Rs. 10, 000 to the building fund, and a like sum to go to the provision of apparatus for the illustration College lectures. The same gentleman has endowed boarding school for children of both sexes at Morottuwa on a most liberal scale, the buildings for which are to be commenced forthwith.

MISS CARPENTER gave the following advice to the young men of Dacca: "One thing I would here caution you against. Do not bring out your ladies into society rashly. That may do mischief. This must be done after consideration of the circumstances of each particular case." This advice applies equally to young men all over the country.

FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of a permanent railway from Samastpur to Muzafarpur—a distance of 5 miles. This work has, it is said, a two-fold object—on the one hand to afford work to labouring classes and on the other to facilitate the transport of grain in the event of scarcity. What about the Gya Railway?

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Juland Donvers has arrived at Mysore. He has been deputed by the Secretary of State to inspect and report on the various lines of Railways in India.

A MADRAS PAPER says that the Government, of India have signified to Mr, C. B. Saunders, C.B. the Resident at Hyderabad their desire to remove him to the Chief Commissionership of Mysore, on his return a few months hence from furlough; but Mr. Saunders is understood to protest against the idea of any such removal, as being, under the circumstances, a virtual declaration that he failed in his duty at Hyderabad.

A SECTION of one of the big trees of California, 16 feet long and 23 feet in diameter taken from a tree 2,120 years old is on its way to the Philadelphia Exhibition; it will be converted into a circular house and elegantly fitted up. Who calculated the age of the tree?

THE GROWING wealth of Liverpool and of its citizens is exemplified by the sums bequeathed by some of the leading men of the town who died during the past twelve months. It will be seen from the following list that the legacies of eight of these gentlemen represent in the aggregate upwards of 4,000,000*l*:—Robertson Gladstone, 300,000*l*.; James Houghton, 500,000*l*.; Richard Houghton, 500,000*l*.; Charlet Turner, M. P.. 700,000*l*.; James Tyrer, 200,000*l*.; R. L. Jones, 350,000*l*.; J. J. Rowe, 400,000*l*.; and H. H. Dawson, 1,505,000*l*.

TEA PLANTERS in India will learn with interest that the editor of the *Soil of the South* (New Orleans) has experimented in the manufacture of tea from home grown plants, and so great has been his success that he has received the highest praise from good judges both in England and America. He has been offered, so it is said, $1 50 per pound for his tea.

SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA has the following:

"It is impossible not to sympathise with the evidently sincere complaints that have lately reached us from certain native quarters, that the people of India were thrown so much into the shade during the Prince's visit. Not only was their desire to take a prominent part in welcoming him disappointed by the putting forward of the Commissioner of Police as their and our worthiest representative, but there seems to be a feeling among them that on occasion of every great ceremonial they were put too much in the background. They say that things were better managed in Bombay with respect to the natives. The *Patriot* complains that whereas in Bombay H. R. H. honored some native gentlemen with private visits and invited a few others to private audience, in Calcutta the visit was made strictly official. But the greatest complaint seems to be that multitudes of people came from the interior to see the Prince, and in spite of all their efforts were unable even to catch a glimpse of him. These will naturally return to their homes not a little disappointed and discontented with the result of the visit. Some disappointment of this kind was probably unavoidable, unless the suggestion of a contemporary had been acted on, and the Prince, had either paraded the streets with some unmistakeable badge of royalty upon him, or had taken a prominent position in Government House and the "mass have been allowed to make him obeisance and pass on." "The idea," says the *Patriot*, "may appear childish to Englishmen, but it is oriental." Will it comfort our native friends at all to know that there was a large number of Europeans, not on the visiting list at Government House, who had great difficulty in catching even a distant glimpse of His Royal Highness? At all public ceremonials too was there not a very fair sprinkling of the native community? We are willing to believe that it would have been better had oriental manners been more freely copied, and the mass of the people have had an opportunity of seeing and making obeisance to the Prince, but we do not think that any mistake that may have been made in this matter was an intentional slight to the natives of the country. It is not easy for us to feel as natives do with regard to such things. The *Patriot* must be aware that, small as the island of Great Britain is, there are multitudes there who have never set eyes on the Queen, and not a few who never saw a member of the Royal Family. English people take disappointments of the kind we write of as a matter of course, and the *Patriot* will of course explain this to its readers."

We do not for a moment believe that any intentional slight was meant, but Bombay was decidedly more fortunate.

THE SAME JOURNAL says that the sum collected in Behar for the establishment of an Industrial School in commemoration of the Prince's visit has already reached the noble sum of four lakhs of rupees. And where the natives of the country shew themselves alive to their educational wants and ready to exert themselves and contribute of their means, Sir Richard Temple is never lacking when the time has come for him to render assistance. He is to make over to the committee of the proposed institution the Pusa stud buildings, and will thus earn the lasting gratitude of the community.

WE ARE GLAD to see our contemporary bear this testimony to the thoughtful and considerate arrangements made for the benefit of children to witness the festivities during H. R. H. the Prince's visit;

"Special thanks are, we believe, due to Sir Stuart Hogg, for the careful arrangements that were made during the late festivities for the benefit of the children. At the reception, at the fireworks, indeed all throughout, the most admirable care was taken of the interests of the young people, and they and their parents and all who have special charge of them are really grateful to Sir Stuart for proving himself the children's friend, at a time when so much care and responsibility were laid upon him. We are glad to be able to give expression to what, we believe, is a very general feeling with regard to this matter.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL thus begins an article on the Stevens' Case: "It is now nearly a year since the report of the Stevens' Commission was presented to the Government and the public is justly impatient to know its substance." We gave the substance of the report about three months ago.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the *Friend* for the following:

'The whole native community showed such hearty loyalty to the Prince that it seems a great pity anything should have occurred to make them think themselves, individually or collectively, the subject of a snub during his visit. But it is of no use disguising the fact that they complain, and apparently not without reason, of the treatment they received in more than one instance. "Not a single native gentleman," says the *Patriot*, "was invited to either the Government House or the Town Hall Ball, even by way of return of the compliment the Native Entertainment Committee had paid to the European community" in inviting them to the Belgatchia *fete*,—and again, at the investiture of the Star of India, while tickets were freely given to *kerances* in public offices, "gentlemen of rank and position were passed over, though they had made formal applications in the way directed." Again, we are told, at the Senate House, the Rajha of Pannah was wrongly allotted a seat below the dais, while the Maharajahs of Jeypore Jodhpore, and Jheend sat on it with the Fellows. Rather than submit to this indignity he very properly, according to native notions, left the hall, and could not be persuaded to return until a seat becoming his rank had been found for him. Now, a very moderate amount of forethought would have been sufficient to render the occurrence of unpleasant incidents like this impossible, and same may be said of the failure to grant tickets of admission to the investiture to all native gentlemen of a certain position who applied for them. The exclusion of the whole native community from the two balls is the strangest slight of all. It would appear to have been intentional—may we ask what were the grounds for it? The law of reciprocity is usually supposed to obtain in such matters, and there were certainly plenty of our countrymen to be seen at Belgatchia, amongst them some of the very men who had the disposal of the tickets at these entertainments."

The only explanation we have heard is that the natives have for the last two years been excluded from Government House Ball, and the reason of this exclusion is said to be that natives do not bring out their wives to European Society. The Europeans know well the oriental custom, but we believe they wish to teach the native by their examples. If European ladies have the kindness to mix in native society, though native ladies are not present, it is strange that their absence should be made an excuse for ostracising native gentlemen from European Balls. Such was not the European feeling in years gone by. It is remarkable that as natives are advancing in enlightenment the Europeans should shew them cold shoulder. In Bombay natives are not excluded from Government House Balls, though there too they conform to the custom of the country and do not bring out their wives and daughters. We presume the Government House Balls are paid for out of the revenue contributed by the natives. It is not necessary here to discuss the question as to the propriety or otherwise of not sending native ladies to balls and banquets. There may be two opinions about it. Miss Carpenter advised educated natives at Dacca the other day that they should not rashly bring their ladies into society.

THERE SEEMS to be a notion in certain quarters that sufficient attention and respect were not shewn to the Native Princes and Chiefs, who were present at the Belgatchia *fete*. This is a mistake. Every



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*Native Chief, as he arrived,* was received by some members of the Committee at the Entrance of the Pavilion, and escorted to the dais, where seats had been reserved for the chiefs. Babu Grish Chunder Das Rai Bahadur of the Toshakhana, and Babu Niranjun Mookerjea, who had considerable experience in etiquette in native courts, were requested by the Committee to attend to them. Then Captain Smyth of the Foreign Office and Captain Farmer, A. D. C. were especially charged by Government to look after them. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor himself superintended all arrangements, and shewed the Native princes every courtesy. Special reference has been made to the case of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. We are in a position to state that he was received by three members of the Committee, and escorted to the dais by Babu Rajendralala Mitra The dais was somewhat inconveniently crowded because some of the Native chiefs took their attendants upon it contrary to etiquette. As for the arrangement of the carriages the Committee had nothing to do with it—it was entirely under the control of the Police. But except the Maharaja of Kashmir all the other Chiefs got their carriages in time, and as for His Highness, his carriage did arrive in time, but neither the political officer in attendance upon him nor his native attendants took any notice. What followed next we have already described.

IT IS SAID that Mr. Hogg was knighted in private out of deference to public feeling, which would have been outraged at the sight. As usual this is a bare-faced invention. The same form that was observed in the case of Mr. Souter was followed in that of Mr. Hogg. The ceremony was not held at the Star Chapter, because the last was held in connection with a different Order. If Sir William Robinson and Colonel Ramsay were made Knights Bachelors at the Chapter they were included in the Star programme.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a fly-leaf, which is thus headed :

THE INDIAN MOURNING NEWS,
CALCUTTA'S SECOND LAMENT,
Composed and Recited
BY
MR. JEAMES SLIWON,
THE PEOPLES' SELF-ELECTED CHAMPION
AND
SUPPLIER OF DEEP MOURNING FOR PUBLIC REJOICINGS,
WEDDINGS, FESTIVE OCCASIONS, AND GARDEN PARTIES.
(Mr. JEAMES SLIWON also supplies mitigated mourning for Badminton, &c., &c., &c., &c)

We are told that the third number of the *Indian Mourning News* will shortly appear.

THE FOLLOWING European and Native gentlemen of Calcutta have received presents from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in commemorati on of his visit :

1. Sir Stuart Hogg.—A scarf pin mounted with the Prince of Wales' feathers set in diamond.
2. Lady and Sir Stuart Hogg.—Lithographic likenesses of the Prince and Princess.
3. Mr. Lambert.—A Ring.
4. The Maharaja of Burdwan.—A commemoration medal.
5. Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur C.S.I.—A Ring with monogram.
6. Newab Abdul Gunny C. S. I.—A medallion likeness of the Prince, which he has been asked to wear as a memento of H. R. H's. visit.
7. Babu Grish Chunder Das Rai Bahadur—A commemoration medal.

Dr. S. K. Roy, in medical charge of H. M.'s 40th Regiment.—Portraits of the Prince and Princess in commemoration of H. R. H's. visit to the Garrison Hospital.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London, 31st December.*—General. SCHENCK, the American Ambassador, has addressed a note to Her Majesty's Government, enquiring into the views of England, in respect to a collective intervention of the European Powers, with the object of stopping bloodshed in Cuba, England has deferred giving any definitive answer at present.

*3rd January.*—The Press generally disapproves of the new Slave Circular issued by the admiralty. The scheme of reforms, which the Northern Powers contemplate for Turkey, proposes religious equality, provincial and communal self-government, self-taxation, and cessation of Serfdom and *Socaze.*

WE OBSERVE that in Bombay two native gentlemen have been appointed Companions of the Star of India, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Beecherdas Ambaidass. In Bengal only one Native gentleman was considered worthy of the honor and in Madras none.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

"In the *Patriot* of the last week you acknowledged receipt of the "annual report of the Dispensaries of Assam," which however I have not seen as yet. Perhaps from this report you will be able to glean that almost all the Charitable Dispensaries in this Province are in charge of Hospital Assistants, who are Mahomedans, a fact which acts against the popularity of these most benevolent Institutions. If the authorities use discreet in placing the *Charitable Dispensaries alone* in charge of Hindoo subordinates then the use of European medicines will spread tenfold, whereas no one will suffer by the arrangement as there are Hindoos fit to fulfil the requirements proposed whose places in the Jails and with the Police and Military Regiments may be very well filled by the Mahomedan Hospital Assistants. The Hindoo inhabitants of this part of the country are as orthodox as our great grandfathers were and I have seen instances in which men preferred death to taking mixtures prepared by Mahomedan Hospital Assistants.

"Correspondence is going on for the extension of Northern Bengal State Railway to Assam.

Babu Chandranath Nandi the experienced Head Assistant of the Chief Commissioner's Office has been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Assam Commissioner. It is very desirable that a native should be appointed to succeed him Mr. Johnson brought several graduates of the Krishnagore College to fill subordinate appointments under him and the interests of the service will be well secured if the Head Assistantship is given away to one of them."

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals : 1. Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in verse. By Hurry Churn Bannerjea. 2. Ditto. By Sremutty Prosunnomoye Devi. 3. Notes on Forestry. By C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator, N. W. P. 4. Jouvana Jogini. By Gopal Chunder Mookerjea. 5. Panini. By Rujonicant Gupta. 6. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for August 1875-76.

THE HEALTH-RETURNS of Calcutta are very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the immense influx of people into Calcutta during the Prince's festival, the rate of mortality is steadily diminishing. During the week ending on the 4th December the total number of deaths was 459, on the 11th, 363, on the 18th, 351, on the 25th, 345, and on the 1st January, 313. Could a better tribute be paid to the sanitary condition of Calcutta than these figures ?

WE ARE requested to mention that the Crown Perfumery Company, London, announce an extension of time of sixty days to all writers for their Hundred Guinea Prize Poem, "on the Visit of the Prince of Wales to India."

# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1876.

## LORD NORTHBROOK'S RESIGNATION

THERE is but one feeling among the native community consequent on the announcement of Lord Northbrook's resignation—it is one of the deepest sorrow and regret. Great as was their joy on the advent of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales it is hushed by this melancholy news. They are no less concerned than surprised that the reaction should have followed so soon. Speculation is rife as to the cause of His Lordship's resignation. Some say that it is connected with the administration of the country. They seem to believe that it is simply a question as to which is to rule India—Lord Salisbury or Lord Northbrook. Lord Salisbury they argue is a man of strong will, well able to unweave the tangled web of Indian politics, and like the Turk cannot bear a brother bear the throne. On the other hand Lord Northbrook is no stranger to India. As he said on his arrival in this country he felt an hereditary interest in it, his great grand-father having been Chairman of the Court of Directors, and his grand-father having been an Indian Civilian. He had himself studied Indian politics at the India Office under the tuition of the great Indian statesman, Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax. He is the Viceroy of India and primarily responsible for its good government. As an English administrator he certainly understands the discipline of office, but he has not come here for money, and when he finds that he must work with the jib in his mouth, it is no wonder that he should throw up his place. This is one version. The other is that there has been a serious split between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the Tariff question. This difference is notorious, but we are assured by the *Pioneer* that it has nothing to do with Lord Northbrook's resignation. It is true, as our contemporary says, that "the subject has not even been discussed as yet between the delegate of the India Office and the Viceroy." But we believe the difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on this subject is already broadly marked, which we fear cannot be healed by the ratiocination of Sir Louis Mallet. The Allahabad paper, however, says, "while it is notorious that the Viceroy has differed from the Secretary of State from time to time on various administrative questions,—as what Viceroy has not,—no special cause of that nature has induced Lord Northbrook's present determination ; nor does he resign upon public grounds at all. Sufficient explanation of the step may be found in the reflection that a wealthy peer with an assured political career at home before him must soon reach that point at which the grandeur of any position in India fails to compensate him for its responsibilities and toils." This may be true, but we doubt whether the real cause of His Lordship's determination to retire will be given out until at least he actually retires from the Indian Viceroyalty. Be that as it may His Lordship's resignation is a calamity to India.

Since the retirement of Lord Canning no Governor General came to this country, who had a higher sense of duty, a truer estimate of the functions of the Queen's Viceroy, and a warmer love for the people of the country, over whom he was appointed to rule, than Lord Northbrook. This is not the time to review His Lordship's administration, but we cannot notice his resignation without asking our countrymen to consider what a statesman and friend they are about to lose in the person of the retiring Vic roy. They might remember the state of national feeling which the Punjab system of administration, began by Lord Lawrence and brought to maturity by the brothers Stracheys under Lord Mayo's Government, had produced in the country. There was deep discontent raging through the length and breadth of the Indian continent. It was prevalent equally among Natives and Europeans, and it found expression in repeated petitions to Parliament and the Queen. A Royal Commission of Enquiry was prayed for. The Indian friends in Parliament were greatly excited so much so that Mr. Gladstone with a view to appease them and the discontented population of India himself moved the appointment of a Select Committee on Indian Finance. Still the public feeling did not abate. Then came the death of Lord Mayo. Mr. Gladstone selected Lord Northbrook to succeed him, and His Lordship has done the work of a Royal Commission—aye more. A Royal Commission might have produced a political convulsion, but His Lordship has pursued his work steadily, quietly, and effectively. In the reign of Lords Lawrence and Mayo the fever of legislation rose to burning heat, but Lord Northbrook at once mitigated it, and he has been ably seconded by Mr. Hobhouse. In both the administrations Discretionary Government had acquired a wide latitude, the great mischief of which was seen in Bengal under the rule of thumb of Sir George Campbell, but Lord Northbrook firmly put him down. Under Lord Mayo's Government the Stracheys sought to crowd the improvement of fifty years in five, and there were consequently great extravagance and additional taxation, but Lord Nothbrook at once recognized the necessity of cutting the coat according to the cloth at his disposal, and while giving every legitimate scope to essential works of progress brought the expenditure of the State within its income. Not a little of the popular discontent rose in connection with the oppressive working of the Income tax, and one of the first measures of His Lordship was to institute a sifting enquiry into the question of direct taxation. The result was a mass of valuable reports on the subject printed in two volumes. It was immediately followed by the repeal of the Income tax, the remission of the artizans' tax in Bombay, and the vetoing of Sir George Campbell's Municipal Bill, which had aimed at considerable addition to municipal taxation. Under the *regime* of both Lords Lawrence and Mayo high education was cried down in high quarters, and great was the dissatisfaction of the people thereat. Lord Northbrook, as one of the authors of the Great Education Charter of 1854, thoroughly knew what it meant, and gave it a right interpretation, by upholding the cause of both high education and mass education. Indeed, no other Viceroy since Lord Canning took a more intelligent and zealous interest in education. Then the educated natives had been repressed by both his predecessors named above, but Lord Northbrook took them under his fostering care. He gave them substantial encouragement by words of mouth as well as rewards. His social influence has been of the highest value in narrowing the gulf between the European and the Native. In this country the

Viceroy as the head of society is a most potent agent for doing good. It is he who moulds the social feeling—who guides the instincts and impulses of society. And no Governor General since the days of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland, shewed a more generous desire to mix with the natives and to raise them to the level of European Society. Even Canning the Just, the idol of the people, was not so condescending or gracious. He was taken up too much with the cares of the administration in suppressing the Mutiny and reorganizing the empire to have much time for the cultivation of social amenities. But Lord Northbrook felt that the ruler was also a man and a brother, and though naturally of a somewhat reserved temperament he knew how to mix with the people without compromising his dignity. He stretched his hand with a kindness and grace, which were deeply appreciated, to all whom he deemed worthy of it. There is no pride in him, no duplicity, no humbugging. As he thinks so he acts. His kindly feeling towards the people has as a matter of course had a most healthy influence upon the governing class. Even the most aristocratic and stiff-necked civilian does not now consider it *infra dig* to speak to a native or to treat him as a fellow-man. Could there be a greater moral triumph than this? Bengal has special reasons to be grateful to Lord Northbrook. Were it not for his beneficent influence, we do not know where would the reign of terror, which was inaugurated by Sir George Campbell, have ended.

Such is the man, who is about to leave the country. We do not exaggerate when we say that the people, who watch the springs of the action of Government, feel as if they are going to lose a personal friend. It would, we fear, not avail now if a national prayer were offered to him to reconsider his resolution. Lord Northbrook has doubtless taken the step deliberately, and the nomination of his successor has already been announced. But if there was any chance of moving His Lordship to cancel his resolution, the people of India would to a man have subscribed to such a prayer. We only hope that his Lordship, though his official connection with India will for the present be over, will not forget the country which he has so much benefitted. It would afford us great pleasure to see him resume his connection with India in a higher capacity. The Liberal Ministry will not find an abler man to take charge of the India Office. We can assure his Lordship that the people of India will cherish his administration in grateful remembrance, and when the time comes we make no doubt that they will come forward readily to vote a suitable memorial as a mark of their esteem and gratitude.

## THE BLACK PAMPHLET.

SUCH is the title of a pamphlet which has been issued anonymously on the famine of 1874. We are sorry that it has been written. It has evidently emanated from an English pen, and it strikes us to be passing strange that an Englishman should have sought to blacken one of the brightest chapters in the history of English rule in India. The pamphlet is a tissue of misstatements and misrepresentations, and breathes deep malice against Sir Richard Temple. We cannot call it clever, for nothing can be clever which is not based on truth. It is not even well-written, for its style is slip-shod and smacks of the penny a-liner. The author holds Sir Richard Temple wholly responsible for the mistakes of the famine administration. He seeks to make out that the famine was a myth, and that Sir Richard invented it. He forgets or does not choose to acknowledge that Sir Richard Temple did not appear at the first scene of the drama—that it was Sir George Campbell who first sounded the alarum bell, that Lord Northbrook did not at first believe in the magnitude of the threatened calamity, and that if his Lordship was entirely guided by Sir Richard Temple, the latter took the exactly opposite view for not doing which he is so much abused by the pamphleteer. In fact Sir George bitterly complained of the optimism of the Government of India, and his organ at Serampore made a grievance of it. When the evidence from all sides seemed to confirm the view taken by Sir George Campbell Lord Northbrook resolved to depute Sir Richard Temple to see things with his own eyes and report to the Government of India, and it was then Sir Richard appeared on the stage. Sir Richard of course corroborated the statements of Sir George Campbell, and then followed that brave compaign against the famine, which redounded so much to the credit of the British Government. As an Englishman the writer ought to feel proud of the part, which the rulers of the country played in this sacred mission, but instead of that he traduces and vilifies them, and strange to say he has singled out Sir Richard for volleys of abuse. The critic, who pretends to so much knowledge, commits at the outset the egregious mistake that the famine relief cost the Government nine and a quarter millions! He is out by nearly four millions! So much for the facts on which he seeks to demolish the reputation of the famine statesmen, if we may use that phrase. The writer struggles hard to prove that the prospects of the crops in 1873 were not bad, and appeals to official documents. We will meet him on his own ground, and at the risk of being tedious we give the following comparative analysis of the prospects of the crops in 1865 and 1873 for ready reference:

MIDNAPORE 1865.—"The main rice crop of 1865 is estimated to have been about a half crop; taking the whole district in the jungle mehals, it is said to have been about six-sixteenths; in the eastern parts, somewhat better."—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 35.

1873.—"Reports received from all police stations show (after allowing for exaggeration) that the out-turn will be from about one-fourth in the worst to three-fourths in the best of an average crop. Taking the district as a whole the crop will probably be a little over one-half of an average crop."—*Calcutta Gazette, October* 22, 1873.

Since then no improvement is reported from this district. This is an exporting district, and failure of crops there mean scarcity not only for itself, but also for neighbouring districts which depend upon its surplus. With half a crop in

1865, Mindapore, according to the Famine Commissioners stood "next in point of intensity of suffering, as well as next in geographical position," to Orissa and Maunbhoom.—*Vide Report of Orissa Famine Commission, p.* 105.

1865.—Jessore. The Collector of Jessore reports as follows on the crops in the sub-divisions of his district:—

*Jessore.*—Only a six-anna rice crop expected. Cold weather crops cannot be sown for want of rain.

*Magoorah.*—A twelve-anna crop. As in Jessore, the winter crops cannot be sown.

*Narail.*—More than an average crop, the lands of this sub-division being low. Cold-weather crops promise fairly.

*Jenidah.*—The worst sub-division of all —not so much as six-anna crop. The prices are already more than double those of an average year.

*Khoolna and Bagirhaut.*—Believed to be very good, the ground, like that of Narail, lying low.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 40.

1873.—The out-turn of the rice crop may be expected, on the whole, to be an eight-anna one.—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 17, 1873.

The position of this district is thus worse in 1873, compared with 1865.

*Backergunge.*—1873.—This district is included in the Dacca Division. Its out-turn in 1865 was an average one; but the Commissioner reports that the crop was "about an average one throughout the division."—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 102.

1873.—"On the whole, it seems almost certain that there will be a twelve-anna crop all over the district.—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 10, 1873.

Thus Backergunge is comparatively worse off this year.

*Noakhally.*—1865.—This district is included in the Chittagong Division. According to the Chittagong Commissioner's report dated 2nd June 1866, "the rain fall last year was about the usual average in amount, but it was unequally distributed, being in excess in the early part and deficient at the end of the season. This caused some failure of the crops here and there."—*Mr. Geddes's, Compilation, p.* 172.

From the statement the committee conclude that the crop of 1865 was an average one in this district.

1873.—"In 106 of the 382 villages in Sudharam ten annas of the (Rajshail and Chaplais) late paddy are said to have been destroyed, and similar loss is reported from 21 villages in Hatia. Loss of four annas of the crops is reported from Sundeep, Luckipore and Ameergunge, and some loss (nowhere said to exceed two annas) from the remaining thannahs of Ramgunge, Begumgunge and Beunumie."—*Calcutta Gazette, November* 26, 1873.

In Sudharam, Begumgunge and Ramgunge, the prospects are much what they were last week. The average loss at Sundeep and Ameergunge is still reported at four annas."—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 3, 1873.

The committee did not take into account the crops of the Orissa Districts in their letter of the 21st November last, and so they omit here a comparison of these districts. It will be seen that the chief exporting districts named above are worse off this year than they were in 1865.

*Burdwan.*—1865.—Over the whole district it probably did not average less than two-thirds of a full out-turn.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 31.

1873.—No definite information is given in the official returns of this district, but it is stated in Appendix B to the Bengal Government's Special Narrative for the week ending on the 21st November 1873, that the "total yield of the food crops of 1873 will be under one-half of the full average crop."

This district was considered a distressed district in 1866 with two-thirds of an average crop in 1865.

*Hooghly and Howrah.*—These two districts import rice. The famine commissioners remark with regard to the Hooghly District that "so much of the soil is devoted to the fruits and more valuable products (sugar-cane, jute, potatoes, plantains, and fine rice) that coarse rice is always imported from other districts, and those supplies having been curtailed by the failure in the adjoining districts, the price of the food of the people was very greatly enhanced." Howrah also much in the same position.

Thus the scarcity in other districts will necessarily tell upon the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, which were considered distressed districts in 1866.

24-*Pergunnahs.*—1865.—The result of the inquiries which the Magistrate and Collector made throughout his district was that a failure of half the crop was expected.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 39.

1873.—"In Diamond Harbour Sub-Division about a seven-anna crop is expected, and some distress is apprehended in the southern parts of Thauna Sultanpore and Mathoorapore, where more than a two-anna crop cannot be hoped for. From Barripore the Deputy Collector reports that the paddy cut contains very little grain, and that the out-turn will be very poor. Cold-weather crops have been sown here and in Baraset, wherever water was available. In the latter sub division the rice crop on the high lands is comparatively destroyed, but some good crops will be taken from the beels and low lands. In Satkhirah and Basserhaut prospects are reported to be getting worse and worse as the drought continues."—*Calcutta Gazette, November* 26, 1873.

No improvement has since been reported.

It is clear from the above statement that this district is also worse off this year. In 1866 it was considered a distressed district.

*Nuddea.*—1865.—The out-turn would not quite half of that produced in ordinary years.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 40.

1873.—The accounts are very indistinct. In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th December 1873, it is stated that the late crop in the Kooshtea Sub-Division is expected to yield a six-anna out-turn.

This district was considered a distressed district in 1866.

*Moorshedabad.*—1865.—"In Moorshedabad the late rice is chiefly grown on the right bank of the Bhagirutty. The crop will, I much fear, not be more than one-fourth of an ordinary one. In the neighbourhood of tanks and wells irrigation has saved a part, but I can state from personal observation that a large portion of the area shown will produce nothing."—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 43.

1873.—"The out-turn of the late rice crop in the Jungipore Sub-Division is still expected to be seven annas; in the Rampore Hat Sub-division not more than a five-anna crop is expected."—*Calcutta Gazette.*

*Furreedpore.*—1865.—About an average—*Mr. Geddes, Compilation, p* 172.

1873.—Harvest of this year will be three-fifths of an ordinary year.—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 3, 1873.

This district is thus worse off.

*Pubna.*—1865.—One-third.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 43.

1873.—"It will be about an eight-anna crop.—*Calcutta Gazette, November* 26, 1873.

*Rajshahye.*—1865.—Eight annas.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 42.

1873.—"The early portion of the amun of late rice crop is being reaped. What little has been saved in the lowest lands in the Bhurind has yielded from one to two annas. In Nattore the yield will be from six to eight annas. In Pootea and the east of Beauleah, about six annas. In Bagmara and part of Singhrah and Bhundaikhara, from six to eight annas. In parts of Barraigaon the paddy is good, and from eight to twelve annas will, it is hoped, be harvested. In Charghat and Beelmaria, from six to eight annas."—*Calcutta Gazette.*

*Maldah.*—1865.—"In Maldah little late rice is grown, but the cold-weather crops are suffering much from want of rain. The early rice crop was a good one, but owing to the large exportation which has lately been going on from the chief marts of the district, the retail price has been much enhanced."—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 43.

1873.—Four-anna crop of amun rice.—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 3, 1873.

*Dinagepore.*—1865.—One-third.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 42.

1873.—The reports from this district are very indistinct and very gloomy. It would be scarcely safe to assume more than a three-anna crop all round in this district as in Rungpore.

*Bograh.*—1865.—In Bograh, as in Rungpore, half an ordinary rice crop may be looked for.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 42.

1873.—From this district the reports are also indistinct, but it may be safe to assume the probable yield at one-fourth the usual average.

*Rungpore.*—1865.—Half crop as observed above.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 42.

1873.—"The state of the rice crop is extremely bad, not much more than a three-anna crop can be expected. In one or two parts of the district it is hoped that a six-anna crop may be obtained, but in other parts it is expected that it will be as low as one anna."—*Calcutta Gazette, November* 26, 1873.

*Dacca.*—1865.—Average crop.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 172.

1873.—No precise information is given in the official returns. The committee estimate half crop for this district.

*Mymensingh.*—1865.—Average crop.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 172.

1873.—No precise information is given in the official returns. Crop estimated at three-fourths.

*Sylhet.*—1865.—Average crop.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 172.

1873.—No precise information is given in the official returns. Crop estimated at one-half.

*Cachar.*—1863.—Average crop.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 172.

1873.—An out-turn of ten annas on the average crop or more is expected.—*Calcutta Gazette, November* 26, 1873.

*Tipperah.*—1865.—Three-fourths.—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 42.

1873.—The reports from this district are indistinct. Crops estimated at three-fourths.

*Bancoorah.*—1865.—The district suffered more from exportation than deficient crops.

"In ordinary years the district exports some little rice from the east primarily into Ghatal, a large mart in the Hooghly District. After the cutting of the cold-weather crop of 1865, much more than usual was carried away to supply the deficiency in Midnapore and Maunbhoom. Those who, as

n or dinary years, had kept stocks for their own consumption through the coming year, were tempted by the high prices to sell, for which they suffered severely a few months later.'—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 32.

1873.—"In part an eight-anna crop is hoped for. But in others not more than a three or four-anna one is expected."—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 10, 1873.

This was a distressed district in 1866.

*Maunbhoom and Singbhoom.*—1865.—In Maunbhoom the distress in 1865 was intense, next only to the Orissa Districts. Out-turn one-third.

"The out-turn of cold-weather crops all over the district is estimated by the Deputy Commissioner to have been between one-third and half of a full crop; but it varied much in different parts of the district. Over a considerable tract the yield could not have exceeded one-fourth."

In Singbhoom it is stated that "at the best of times, the majority of the people, cultivators and others, live from hand to mouth, and grain is rarely stored."—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 29.

1873.—Maunbhoom nine-anna crop. Singbhoom half crop.—*Calcutta Gazette, December* 10, 1873.

*Behar Districts.*—1865.—"In the years 1864-65, the general average rain fall throughout the districts under review was both deficient in quantity as compared with that of previous years and unseasonable. The rain commenced so late in June that the sowings were generally backward, and this was followed by such an abundant fall in July that the young rice plant in the low lands was swamped. The rains in both years ceased for the most part early in September, and there was none at all in October in either year. This resulted in the crops in the higher lands, from which the water had been completely drained, and which form the main area of the rice cultivation in these districts, drying up, so that the out-turn of both years was more or less deficient, varying generally from two-thirds to one-third, and in some exceptional cases, such as the north of Tirhoot and Chumparun, not exceeding one-fourth of the ordinary produce."—*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 15.

1873.—"The Trans-Ganges tract is highly cultivated, and very thickly peopled. In the belt of land which lies just under the Himalayas and ordinarily produces a vast surplus of rice, the late rice crop has almost entirely failed. Over the rest of this tract the yield of the late rice may be from a tenth to one-twentieth of an ordinary year's out-turn."

"South Behar contains much less indigo land; and it contains, moreover, a very great rice area which is annually inundated by the Ganges, and on which excellent crops of food are produced in ordinary years. The early (September) crops of South Behar were for the most part bad, ranging from one-quarter to one-half of a full average year. On the inundated lands, the September crop, as it is very often the case, was utterly destroyed. The late rice over the whole of this tract will not yield one-quarter the out-turn of a full average year. The rubbee crops sown on the inundated lands will, if we get December rains, give a fair crop; but the area actually sown with spring crops is below the average of ordinary years. In the Gya District there is a certain amount of artificial irrigation, and in the Shahabad District some 80,000 acres of rice and wheat lands will have been watered from the canal. If copious rain does not come before Christmas (by that it almost always *does* come in Behar), the total yield of the food crops of South Behar can hardly exceed from one-quarter to one-third of the out-turn of a full average year." *Appendix B to Bengal Government Special Narrative of the Drought, dated 21st November* 1873.

Is further evidence needed to prove the untenableness of the writer's position? In 1866 the Government neglected its duty, and what was the result? The mortality which followed was appalling. In Orissa the lowest estimate was the loss of one-fourth thepopulation by starvation. In Maunbhoom and Singbhoom the deaths amounted to 18 per cent. and 12½ per cent., respectively. Of the other distressed districts no mortuary returns are given, but in the Behar Districts the mortality was very heavy:—

| *Districts.* | *Number of deaths from starvation or disease engendered by want.* |
|---|---|
| Champarun ... ... ... | 56,000 |
| Gya ... ... ... | 3,387 |
| Monghyr ... ... ... | 1,247 |
| Sarun ... ... ... | 8,175 |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | 4,424 |
| Tirhoot ... ... ... | 60,321 |
| Total ... | 1,33,554 |

*Mr. Geddes' Compilation, p.* 54.

If such was the disastrous effect of the drought of 1865, with a crop of from one-third to two-thirds in the Behar districts, the gravity of the crisis could be easily imagined when the probable outturn of those districts in 1873-74 was estimated by Government from one-fourth to one-third. We admit that there were many mistakes in the administration of famine relief and also much waste, but was it possible in carrying out gigantic operations to meet such a widespread calamity to scrutinize every item before money was spent? The great object was to save human life and that at any cost, and the Government performed its task heroically and successfully. Say what the writer of the Black Pamphlet may—by the bye it is printed on brown cover—the future historian will record the administration of the famine as a glorious page in the chronicles of British rule in the East.

## THE TWO MITTERS.

IN connection with the events of the Prince's festival the names of two leading native gentlemen of this city have come to the fore, who are familiarly known as the Two Mitters, we allude to Babu Degumber Mitter and Babu Rajendralala Mitra—the first as the only Bengali, who has been honored on the present occasion with the insignia of the Star of India, and the last as the *primum mobile* of the Belgatchia Entertainment. In announcing the appointment of Babu Degumber Mitter as a Companion of the Star of India we remarked that by honoring him the Government has honored the nation. Babu Degumber Mitter has devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country. He commenced life in the Mofussil in Government employ, which he soon forsook for the more lucrative occupation of an indigo planter and silk manufacturer, in which he acquired a fund of knowledge about the working of the revenue system and the condition of the people, which has been of the greatest service to himself in after-life and to the community at large in the elucidation of many questions relating to the internal administration of the country. Associated with the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore Babu Degumber Mitter from early manhood tasted the sweets of public life. He was an active member of both the Landholders' Society and the British India Society, which preceded the British Indian Association. On the establishment of the last-named Association, in 1851, he was elected its first Honorary Assistant Secretary, and subsequently became its President. For the last five and twenty years he has been one of its most active members. There has not been a single public question on which his opinion has not been most eagerly sought; and his thorough knowledge of the country, sound common sense, penetrating judgment and breadth of view have been of the greatest benefit to the Association in deliberating upon questions, which have engaged its attention from time to time. The celebrated memorial of the Association in respect of the Rent Bill of 1859 was mainly his work. The impress of his mind is upon so many of the representations made by the Association that it would be tiresome to give a catalogue of them. The high character and usefulness of the Association have been doubtless the result of the united intellects and efforts of the leading men of Bengal, but Babu Degumber's share has not been the least. Always a silent worker Babu Degumber for the first time came prominently to the notice of Government when he was associated with Raja Romanath Tagore as the representatives of the British Indian Association in the Income Tax Conference appointed by Government. He was next, on the requisition of Government, nominated by the Association to the Epidemic Commission. He had studied the Epidemic question carefully and thoroughly, and was the first to discover the fact that humidity of the sub-soil produced by obstructed drainage was the cause of the fever. He supported his theory with irrefragable facts, and although the doctors, who formed the majority of the Commission, could not then shake off their superstitious notions about jungle, water, food and clothing causing the disease, they were ultimately obliged to surrender their faith to him. Since then he has fortified his theory by a host of stubborn facts, and contributed to these columns several articles which have since been reprinted in pamphlet form, and helped largely in converting the medical faculty to his theory. In the Orissa Famine he worked hard as a member of the Executive Committee, and when the drought of 1874 occurred he contributed his great knowledge to the elucidation of the views of the British Indian Association, on the subject. We have more than once alluded to the part he took in devising the scheme of the Road Cess. Although on principle opposed to the Cess, still as a member of the Committee to which he was nominated by the British Indian Association at the instance of Government, he thought it his duty to lend his experience to the preparation of a workable scheme. If the Road Cess has proved a self-acting machine, the like of which is not to be met with in the country, the credit belongs mainly to Babu Degumber Mitter. He was thrice appointed a member of the Bengal Council, and the ability and knowledge which he brought to bear upon the deliberations of the Council were repeatedly acknowledged by Government. With the exception of Babu Joykissen Mookerjea there was not another native in days not long gone by, who fought so hard and so courageously to expose the evils or abuses of administration as Babu Degumber. His bold move against the biassed administration of law by Mr. Latour, Judge of 24-Pergunnas, will be long remembered. His pamphlet on the Great Rent Case at once arrested the mischievous effects of the judgment of the High Court. He possesses an eminently thoughtful and practical mind, which has been dedicated without ostentation or any selfish object to the service of his country. Last year he was appointed the Sheriff of Calcutta in recognition of his public services, an honor for the first time conferred upon a native of Bengal, and this year Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint him a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. May he live long and pursue his career of public usefulness!

Babu Rajendralala Mitra's name as a scholar and patriot is not only known throughout this country, but throughout the civilized world, wherever the god-given language of Sanscrit is studied. He possesses a colossal and versatile intellect. Although better known as a Sanscrit scholar, he is one of the best English scholars among the Indians. He has a richly stored mind and most facile pen and tongue. As a member of the Asiatic Society he has we believe written more than a hundred different papers, each involving the most laborious research and careful analysis. In his antiquarian enquiries he has elicited new facts and truths, which he has enforced with a rare ability, and in doing so he has had to fence with some of the master-minds of Europe. It is a matter of national gratulation that in this intellectual tournament he has generally had the best of the game. He now constitutes one of the main pillars of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He can appeal to upwards of fifty volumes or so which he has written compiled or edited in English, Bengali and Sanskrit as the net result of his literary labours. His last work on the "Antiquities of Orissa" is justly regarded as a *chef d'ouvre*. It would do honor to any European scholar. But Babu Rajendralala Mitra is not an intellectual recluse. If there is a single-minded patriot it is he. He has dedicated self to the service of his country with an almost religious devotion. He takes a deep interest in Indian politics, and his views are marked by a rare intelligence and breadth. He knows not what cringing is, and though his independence has to a certain extent impaired his worldly prospects, he has never sacrificed principle to personal considerations. He is outspoken and manly, and exercises a healthy influence upon the public life of not a few of our countrymen. He too has been from the beginning a leading and working member of the British Indian Association, and his thoughtful mind, eloquent tongue and independent spirit have been equally conspicuous in the deliberations of the Association and of the Municipal Councils of Calcutta and the Suburbs. We have said that he possesses a versatile mind, and the best proof of it was afforded in the brilliant success of the Belgachia Fete to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. If the Pavilion was a "thing of beauty and joy" for a few hours, it was the product of his brain; if its ornamentation was a triumph of the Indian decorative art, so much so that it extorted the highest compliment which one nation could pay to another in the words of the *Englishman* that "the western nations should learn at the feet of the Indians in this respect," it was a triumph of his capacious or comprehensive and thoughtful mind and refined taste; if the Belgachia Villa and the approaches to it presented, on the memorable night of the 28th, a fairy scene, the magician's wand was his. He was the Captain-General, and others worked as his Lieutenants. The prominent part he took in this national demonstration of loyalty had also a good moral value, for in his person it was proved that the most uncompromising independence in politics on the part of an Indian was quite compatible with the most enthusiastic devotion to the Crown.

Babu Rajendralala Mitra does not thirst for honors; he values more the satisfaction of his own conscience than the gracious nod or benignant smile of men high in office or rank than stars or khilluts. But though he may not care for them, the nation owes him a debt immense of endless gratitude. And if the Government cares for

the nation, surely it ought to recognize the services of such a representative of the nation. What could have been more graceful than for the Senate of the Calcutta University to have honored, when it honored the Prince, such an enthusiastic votary of letters and science? The Star of India would not shine with greater effulgence on the breast of any man than on that of him, who to quote Mr. Justice Newton's allusion to the late Dr. Bhau Daji, is a brilliant star on the firmament of oriental literature.

## INDIA AS A FIELD OF PHILANTHROPY.

THANKS to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales India is now drawing much greater attention as a field of philanthropy than it ever did before. There is now a generous rivalry among Indian friends in England in putting forth schemes for benefitting the people of this country. Firstly, we have Dr. Forbes Watson's Indian Institute for Indian studies; secondly Dr. Monier Williams' Indian Institute for the use of Indian students in connection with the Oxford University; thirdly, a similar scheme of the Cambridge Syndicate; and fourthly, Miss Mary Carpenter's National Indian Association. The object ofDr. Watson's Institute is "to promote Indian "Scholarship in all its branches and not only to "extend the political and commercial knowledge "of India in England but likewise by shewing "the connection of Indian studies, with the "main currents of modern thought, to enlist, on "behalf of India, the sympathies of that large "class of the cultured public which is not per-"sonally interested in the country." The object of Dr. Monier Williams' scheme is thus set forth: "The principal aim of the Institute would be to form a centre of union, intercourse, inquiry, and instruction for all engaged in Indian studies. It would contain Lecture rooms suited to the use of Professors of the classical languages of India and of teachers of the Indian vernaculars, and of Indian law and history—to be hereafter attached to it, the teachers being paid either by the University, or by the separate endowments like that of the Boden Professorship. It would also contain a Library and Museum, and might combine appliances for other Oriental studies, so as to furnish the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service with the means of preparing themselves for examinations and for obtaining degrees in an Indian school, should such a school be hereafter established at Oxford. Another object of the Institute would be to encourage and facilitate the residence of young Indians at Oxford." The object of the Cambridge Syndicate is to facilitate the study of Indian students in the Cambridge University, and that of Miss Carpenter's Association is to diffuse information in England regarding Indian affairs, to assist Indian youths residing in England, and to aid the cause of social progress in India.

No one will, for one moment, doubt the importance of Indian studies to Englishmen. Our misfortune all along has been that so few Englishmen know anything at all about India, and that the vast majority of them are so absolutely apathetic about Indian interests. To most Englishmen, India is but a geographical expression, and suggests pretty much the same ideas as Kamtschatka or Finland does. An Indian gentleman when once travelling in England was asked where he had come from? On being told that he was an Indian, the English gentleman gravely remarked "Oh! does'nt it belong to us?" Any institution which proposes to remedy this miserable state of things, to familiarize Englishmen with Indian topics and to awaken in their minds a sense of the responsibility that devolves upon them as rulers of nearly one-fifth of the human race, is entitled to public sympathy and support.

Nor is it of less importance to desire a system of high education (which the projected institutions propose to do) for the Indians resident in England. Whatever may be the special objects, which young men from this country visiting England may have in view, they would be of little use to their own country, if while in England, they do not take steps to perfect and complete their general education. But perhaps a residence in one of the Universities is better calculated to secure his end than mere hearing lectures at an Institute or at University College, London. Those who, while attending to their special work, would find time to hear lectures in the above institutions could very well take up their residence in one of the great English Universities; and there is a manifest advantage in joining a University, which there is not in merely attending lectures in London. Thrown in the midst of Englishmen of the better classes and having constantly to associate with them, the Indian student cannot fail to be imbued with their ideas and aspirations. The ever-recurring examinations, now of the College and now of the University, make him work systematically, while his intercourse with his tutors, a class of men of whom it is impossible to speak too highly, elevates his views and stimulates his mental activity. It does not appear how Dr. Watson means to secure for his Indian students this important advantage, which they can only enjoy by residing in the Universities. But it is probable that there may be some, who may find it impossible to leave London (the Gilchrist Scholars for instance) and so far as they are concerned, Dr. Watson's Institute would supply a real want. The schemes of Dr. Monier Williams and the Cambridge Syndicate contemplate University residence, and in so far will supply a growing *desideratum*. Miss Carpenter also aims at the self-same object in a modified form, and in so far as the primary end of the several institutions goes it appears to be identical, and we wish that they could be merged into one. But we fear there is no hope of amalgamation. Each projector has faith in his own scheme. As regards Miss Carpenter's movement, we regret that she does not confine her attention to social questions. She mixes up administrative questions in her programme such as prison labor and factory labor, on which divergence of opinion exists among Indian reformers. These certainly respect her feelings, but they keep themselves aloof because her energetic philanthropy has a tendency to compromise them in grave matters of administration.

Sir Richard Temple, who takes a lively interest in all matters connected with the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country, has warmly seconded some of these projects. He has consented to become the President of Dr. Monier Williams' Indian Committee. But the main question in connection with these movements is one of money, and where is it to come from? If the several projects are to be carried out separately, they will cost at least twenty lacs of rupees in the aggregate. Already the few, who in India are accustomed to pay in furtherance of works of public usefulness, seriously feel the burden of subscription-taxation as we call it. There are several local projects, which are starving for want of funds. Charity ought to begin at home, and those, who have superfluities to spare, ought first to assist in the accomplishment of those schemes, which have been started at home. Of these none deserves greater success than Dr. Sircar's Science Association. That scheme has been before the Indian public for the last six years, and if it has now begun to be appreciated, it is due to the educational process going on for that period. Amid much sacrifice and calumny he has, so to say, educated the native mind to a proper appreciation of the cultivation of science, and if we now hear of contributions of forty or fifty thousand rupees in a lump for the promotion of science, the earnestness thus evinced is a triumph of Dr. Sircar. We have then the Lieutenant Governor's project of Zoological Gardens. We are glad to observe that this project is progressing, but a large amount is required to ensure it success. Then we have the scheme of the Albert Hall projected by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. Besides, there are the proposals for several new Colleges in the Mofussil. Now these home projects we repeat demand the first attention of the liberal and public-spirited amongst us. In saying this we do not mean to throw cold water upon the schemes of English philanthropists. But the subscription-taxation is really pressing hard. We have no means to calculate the cost, which the princes and people of India have individually borne, of course willingly and cheerfully, to demonstrate their loyalty and joy on the advent of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Perhaps we will not be far wrong if we put it down at two to three millions. This is therefore hardly the time for English philanthropists to appeal to the pockets of the Indians, and if they do not achieve success to the extent desired, we hope they will understand that the Indians have not been backward from a want of proper appreciation of their generous objects.



## SIR STUART HOGG KT.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that the Prince did not leave Calcutta without honoring its executive head, Stuart Hogg. It would have been a slur upon Calcutta if H. R. H. had omitted to do honor to the man, whom honor was so eminently due. We do not lay stress upon the Bombay precedent, for Mr. Souter, if we are informed aright, was not knighted in recognition of his exertions to receive the Prince at Bombay. The arrangements for his reception in the Western capital were not entirely in Mr. Souter's hands,nor were they as successful as they were in Calcutta. Sir Frank Souter has received the distinction in consideration of his services in the Baroda trial. Opinion may differ as to the character of these services, but the fact we believe is as it has been represented to us. Mr. Hogg's case was different. He had rendered signal services during the Orissa Famine of 1866, and many expected that he would be knighted when H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited Calcutta five years ago,on which occasion he had also exerted himself most energetically. On the present occasion he has saved the reputation of the capital of England's Eastern Empire. Calcutta had nothing grand to shew, but the illumination arranged by Mr. Hogg was superb and has justly earned for our city the title of Queen of the East. The thought, labor and care which he bestowed upon this work incessantly for three months, amid much opposition and worry, produced a marvel, at which Europeans and Natives alike wondered. For that alone, if not for anything else, Mr. Hogg deserved some fitting recognition on the part of the Royal Visitor. But he did more. He vindicated the loyalty of the city. The community now take credit for what has been done, but did they make the slightest sign of a movement till Mr. Hogg as the executive chief of the town had taken the initiative? Even then how grudgingly did the Europeans subscribe? The princely merchants of Calcutta shewed a miserable niggardliness, and were it not for the liberality of the tradesmen, the European community as a body would have cut a very sorry figure indeed. The native community, however, heartily co-operated with him. Not only our wealthy and public-spirited men from Calcutta but also from the Mofussil sent handsome subscriptions. With money in his pocket Mr. Hogg went about earnestly to work. He ordered devices and lamps from England, China, and different parts of India, and thus collected the materials for the fairy scene which we saw on Christmas Eve and which words fail to describe. But his work did not end there. He made the Police and sanitary arrangements, which effectually protected the health, person and pockets of the residents of the town and the mass of visitors, who had poured into it. From early morn to dewy eve he was hard at work, and wherever we turned our eyes, we saw the ubiquitous Mr. Hogg. The man who thus vindicated the good name of the capital surely deserved reward, and no right-thinking and generous person ought to or does grudge him the honor, which has been conferred upon him.

We are sorry to observe that there are people, who do not take this view, who seem to think that the honor done to Mr. Hogg is an affront to the community, who have gone into "mourning" for the prominence given to him. We cannot help saying that they do not represent the real sentiments of the community. In the first place Mr. Hogg is not so black as they paint him. He has his foibles, but what man has not? We have never hesitated to expose these foibles, whenever duty has compelled us to do so. But his worst enemies cannot deny that he has great ability and unbounded energy. His impulsiveness it is true sometimes carries him too far—much farther than prudence would dictate. But there is not a more devoted public servant than

he. Since he has come to Calcutta he has thoroughly identified himself with its best interests. He has we admit an air of non-challance about him, but brought up as Indian civilians are we doubt whether any other civilian in his position would have shewn greater deference to public opinion than he does. He does not dislike opposition—in fact he courts it; we can say from personal experience that difference of opinion does not make in his estimation any difference regarding the man who offers him opposition. It is only those who charge their shafts with the poison of *malice prepense* feel differently. We are sorry that such should be the state of feeling in any section of the community. If we differ, let us differ as gentlemen. Nothing for instance could be more humiliating than the spectacle, which was afforded to the Prince and the distinguished visitors who came in his train in the persistent malicious attacks, which *the* man of the town, who did so much to save its good reputation on this festive occasion, was assailed from day to day. To one and all concerned we say humbly and respectfully—let bye-gones be bye-gones. Let us turn a new leaf with the new year. A new order of things awaits us in the contemplated change in the municipal constitution, and let this opportunity be taken to bury old passions and prejudices. We feel ourselves honoured in the honor done to the head of the town, and have much pleasure in hailing him as SIR STUART HOGG KT.

## SCHOOL DISCIPLINE WITH THE POLICE BATON.

WITHIN the last few months we have had several in our public institutions. We have had the Patna College row, the Ghattal school row, and only the other day there was a row in the Campbell Medical School. The facts connected with the Campbell Medical School row must be familiar to most of our readers. A contractor of the name of Molinero had "gently touched one of the students on the calf of his leg," while the latter "was walking on the plinth of a pillar" that was undergoing repairs. Gentle as was the touch, it would seem, according to the defence, to have been quite sufficient to have knocked the young man down. An altercation ensued, Molinero went and complained to Dr. Woodford the Superintendent of the School and the upshot of the whole matter was, that the boys believing themselves to be the aggrieved party, attacked Molinero and handled him rather roughly. Dr. Woodford interfered. He had the Police brought in. The boys were not allowed to leave the School, on the day of the row, till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The inquiry was followed up, on the next day; and the result was that nine of the boys were sent to be tried before the Magistrate of Sealdah, Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur, on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. After a protracted hearing, seven of the defendants were discharged, and two were convicted of assault, and sentenced to pay a fine of 16 Rupees, each.

Without attempting to enquire minutely into the merits of the case, we would only remark that the man Molinero himself admitted, in his cross-examination, that he "believed that he had twice before been convicted of assault." It would, therefore, be rather hazardous to throw the entire responsibility of the row upon the students or to believe that he "touched" the boy on the leg, in as inoffensive a manner as it would appear according to *his* representation of the matter. But let that pass.

It is impossible to read the proceedings of this case without expressing our regret at the action taken by Dr. Woodford. We disclaim all sympathy with insubordinate conduct on the part of students in our Schools and Colleges. We would wish to see our young men not only trained in the Literature and Science of the West, but we would also wish to see them thoroughly imbued with a spirit of discipline and a wholesome regard for the constituted authorities. But the conduct of Dr. Woodford, throughout these proceedings was not such as was calculated to enforce discipline, or to inspire respect for him in the minds of his students. We confess, we do not see how it was at all necessary in the interests of discipline to have invoked the aid of the Police, in a case which was really so very simple, and which Dr. Woodford might have disposed of himself. We must say, that we have never heard of the Principal of an Institution delivering up his own boys to the tender mercies of the Police and of exposing them to punishment from a Police Magistrate, for such a simple affair. We regard Dr. Woodford's conduct in detaining the boys till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the day that the row took place, as equally unjustifiable. We understand that several of the boys were without food or drink all day.

As the case has now been disposed of Dr. Woodford has felt it his duty to submit a report of the matter to the Surgeon-General. We have been informed that Dr. Woodford has recommended the summary expulsion of all the nine students who were charged by the Police before the Sealdah Magistrate, notwithstanding the fact that seven of them had been acquitted, after a rather prolonged hearing. It would be ridiculous to punish those who have been acquitted. Their acquittal has followed not on mere technical grounds (because there could be hardly any knotty technicalities of law in a simple assault case) but after a careful consideration of the merits of the case. As for the other two defendants, they have already been punished; and if that punishment should not be considered sufficient, rustication for a short time ought surely to be enough to meet their case. They have not been charged with any moral delinquency, and the interests of justice and discipline would certainly not be upheld by inflicting upon them a severer punishment than they deserve. We have known of instances of Superintendents of Police being convicted of assault and fined a trifling sum; without being subjected to any further punishment beyond perhaps a simple reprimand. Surely if officers charged with the maintenance of peace are found violating what, in their case, must be considered a cardinal duty, and are let off with a light though perhaps an adequate fine, it would be unfair in the case of mere students to inflict a severer punishment, resulting in the utter ruin of their prospects in life.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We are glad to observe that a quiet revolution is taking place in the midst of Native society—a revolution, which to the thinking portion of the community, must be considered as fraught with deep import. Our young men who have hitherto returned from England either as members of the covenanted service or as barristers, have almost as a rule been held at arm's length by members of their communion and denied the privilege of mixing with the latter. Such a state of things cannot be conducive to the interests of Native society at large. By excluding from our communion deserving young men, who have braved the dangers of the deep, and struggled along with the hardier sons of England for positions obtainable by few amongst us, who have studied hard, and travelled far and wide to improve their stock of knowledge,—by excluding from our communion such men, we simply make our society poorer in real worth and intelligence than it should otherwise be; on the other hand, the young men themselves, uncared-for and unsympathised with, lose heart in the cause of their country and countrymen, and holding themselves aloof, become less useful to society than they might otherwise be. This state of things cannot and ought not to continue, and events are pressing themselves towards an end.

A scion of a respectable and wealthy family of Calcutta, *viz*, that of Baboo Dwarkanath Mullick, has lately returned from England, and he has been received back into the bosom of his family. This naturally gave rise to some difference of opinion as to whether the family should be held excluded from native communion, but we are glad to find that Raja Kamal Krishna, the present respected head of the orthodox section of the community and the President of the Dharma Rakshini Savha, has given his adhesion to the cause of real reform and enlightenment. On the occasion lately of a shradha at the house of the well-known Mitters of Chorbagan, the Rajah received the young gentleman lately returned from England in open Savha. That Rajah Kamal Krishna has given his adhesion to the movement is a gratifying and assuring sign of the times, and we hope that other influential members of the Hindu community will co-operate with him in furthering the movement he has set on foot.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE PUBLISH in another column the telegrams about the Prince's progress through North India. At Bankipore H. R. H. was received with great enthusiasm. Although his stay was only for two hours, the Beharis made the most of the occasion. It would appear that the Durbar was a grand sight. There was only one comic incident, which has not been reported. As the Durbaris filed off after presentation to the Prince they were directed to walk backwards, in accordance with the practice at St. James', and in this attempt the unaccustomed feet of many betrayed them, who we are told cut a rather ridiculous figure. At Benares the reception was worthy of the holy and classic city. The illumination on the banks of the sacred river was grand and magnificent. It was a sight which would not be easily forgotten. The reception of H. R. H. at Lucknow it would seem was also very enthusiastic. Thus wherever H. R. H. has gone there has been but one feeling of loyal enthusiasm among the native population. H. R. H. immediately proceeds to Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has addressed the following letter to Rajah Romanath Tagore Bahadur C. S. I.:

MY DEAR RAJA,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has requested me to convey to you, and through you to your colleagues on the Committee of management, His Royal Highness' cordial thanks for the entertainment offered to him at Belgatchia Villa on the night of the 28th of December.

The Prince of Wales has also requested me to forward to you a ring with His Royal Highness' monogram, which His Royal Highness hopes you will keep as a *souvenir* of his visit and of the great pleasure it has offered him.

Pray accept at the same time my best congratulations at the success of the entertainment. I am, yours very truly,

(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

SOME MALICIOUS people are taking an unjustifiable liberty with the name and reputation of that distinguished personage, the Maharaja of Kashmir, and we are sorry to observe that even good men and true are unconsciously helping them to circulate their malignant misstatements. Scarcely the fiction about the carriage episode has been disposed of when another has been set afloat, and we are surprised that our good Brahma brother has given currency for it, as the slightest enquiry and reflection might have satisfied him how fragile was the foundation of the story. No one who knows anything of the liberal-minded and able prince, the Maharaja of Kashmir, could for a moment believe that he would take exception, on religious grounds, to the chaunting of Vedic benedictions in the presence of Europeans or go through purificatory ablutions in holy water at midnight for having beheld a few youngsters indulging in champaigne. Our contemporary having renounced Hinduism a long time since, may not be aware that blessings and benedictions in Vedic mantras are enjoined on all solemn occasions; that at every shraudh that most sacred verse of the Rig Veda *Madhu vata ritayate* &c., is recited in the hearing of Sudras and women, and that no shraudh can be undertaken without in the first place making with the accompaniment of Vedic mantras a special offering to bhusvami the sovereign, irrespective of his caste or religion, and Guhaka a chandal is said in the Ramayana to have received it. But His Highness the Maharaja cannot be unaware of these facts, and it is impossible to believe therefore that he should take exception to the legitimate use of set forms of benedictions on proper occasions. It may not be amiss to note here that His Highness only lately presented an old MS. of one of the Vedas written on Bhurja bark, along with several other texts of the Hindu Sastras, to Dr. Buhler, and he who gave away a pothi of an entire Veda to a Yavana would be the last man to object to one verse of it being recited to bless his Sovereign. As for the champaigne much as we regret that three or four heedless youths should have misbehaved themselves and recalled to the mind of some of the European guests the blue spirits of Freemasonry, with which they are so familiar, but which they would fain not acknowledge, it was not such as would necessitate purificatory ablutions, for the most

punctiliously scrupulous Hindu need not according to the Sastras feel himself polluted by its sight, though according to the same texts, which have reached us, the pranks of the youngsters commenced long after the major part of the assembly had left.

None but the brave,
None but the brave,
None but the brave deserves the fair.

WE CONGRATULATE both H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Hon'ble Babu Jaggadanand Mookerjea on the felicitous event of Monday last, which concluded the royal visit to Calcutta—H. R. H. because he saw a sight which does not ordinarily fall to the lot of a European in India, and Babu Jaggadanand because a great honor was done to him by the future Emperor of India. At the same time we cannot conceal that the national feeling has been outraged at the price as it is said which Babu Jaggadanand has paid for this honor. This is however unreasonable. In the first place it was wholly a private affair, and any man has a right to do what he likes with his own. In the second place we might remind our countrymen that time was when the most bigoted and proud Rajput princes such as the Maharajas of Jeypore did not hesitate to offer their daughters in matrimonial bond to propitiate the Great Mogul. We do not of course insinuate that the days of the Great Mogul are returning. One thing we may however remark. We have said that the visit to Babu Jaggadnand's was a private affair, and no jealous eye should pry into it; we would not ourselves have noticed it at all, but for the manner in which the leading English paper of Calcutta has noticed it. It says that "about one hundred and fifty ladies of some of the highest families in Calcutta were assembled." This is not the fact. Our contemporary has since heard conflicting rumours. In his *Saturday Evening's* issue he writes: "On one hand, we are told that many ladies of the first rank in native society were present; on the other, that there was a generally sweeping in of women of low caste and inferior social rank to be palmed off on the Prince as much better than they were." We do not know how far the last statement is true, but we have it on the highest authority that with the exception of some of the immediate relations of the Babu in Calcutta, one or two pleaders, a doctor, and the like of Bhowanipore, none of the "highest families of Calcutta" or Bhowanipore were represented on the occasion. Our contemporary is mistaken in thinking that there is any jealousy in the matter; the only feeling, which seems to exist, is that a gratuitous allusion should have been made to "some of the highest families in Calcutta." The Hindus of the higher classes have not yet lost that chivalrous respect for the honor of their families which they associate with their exclusiveness, and naturally feel offended at the insinuation of their having sacrificed that honor for the gratification of any individual personal vanity. That insinuation or implication apart they have no reason to be scandalised or offended.

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WE ARE requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Babu Chukhunlal Rai, Chuckdighi | ... | 500 |
| „ Kasinath Biswas, Subordinate Judge, Meerut | ... | 100 |

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IN ANOTHER column we notice the resignation of Lord Northbrook. According to Reuter Lord Lytton has been appointed his successor. We take the following account of Lord Lytton from the *Men of the Time*:

LYTTON (BARON) THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, poet and diplomatist, only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, was born November 8, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Boun, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatist service of the Crown, being appointed October 12, 1849, Attache at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer was ambassador, and to whom he acted at the time as private secretary. On February 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attache to Florence, and on August 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at paris. He was thence promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attache at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attache at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attache at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was on January 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna. While attached to the latter Embassy, he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Vervia. From February to march 7, 1860, for example, he was the Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and besides this was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians after the capitol of the later had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission, he was on October 1, 1862 gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on January 16, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. There during two intervals, from February 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14, to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Charge d' Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence on April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Charge d' Affaires, from May 30 to October, 1865, from April 29 to November 18, 1866, and from September 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. Little more than a month from the last-named date, on February 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from October 30 to December 29, 1869, as Charge d' Affaires, and was thence transferred on October 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (January 18, 1873), upon his illustrious father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from September 14 to October 22, he acted at Paris as Charge d' Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the Ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was twenty-four, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled "Clytemnestra, the Earl's return, the Artist, and other Poems by "Owen Meredith." Another work appeared from his hand, in 1859, called, "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in many Land," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy, and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed in 1860, by a novel in sprightly verse, called "Lucile," which was afterwards republished in 4to, in 1868, with illustration by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in collaboration with the Hon Julian Fane, "Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the *nom de plume* of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years latter, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a Memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhauser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published under the title of "Serbski Pesnc," a collections of the National Songs of Servia. A prose romance followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis, purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published in two volumes the "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith, and in the following year also in two volumes, there appeared, with a portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters.' This work was followed in 1869, by Orval or the Fool of Time, a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being founded in fact upon the "infernal comedy" of count N. A. Z. Krasinski. Nieboska, the volume comprising among other imitations and paraphrases in verse several from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two vols, his "Fables in Song, and also in two vols. the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son. In December, 1874, he was gazetted as Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon. His Lordship was offered, but declined, in May, 1875, the governorship of Madras, vacant by the death of Lord Hobart. Robert Lord Lytton married October 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon'ble Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon.—*Men of the Time.*

It will be thus seen that Lord Lytton is in the prime of life. He is 44 years of age. His father was a personal friend of Mr. Disreali.

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WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:

SIR,—The Committee of the aborigines protection society would feel obliged to you if you would kindly insert the following resolution, moved by Sir Charles Wingfield K. C. S. I. and seconded by Mr. Alexander Mr. Arthur M. P.:

"That this Committee commend their Treasurer, Mr. R. N. Fowler to their friends in India as a staunch advocate of India Reform and of the just government of native races, and therefore is eminently entitled to expressions of their sympathy and good will."

I would add that our distinguished colleague's visit to India has been prompted solely by a desire to enlighten public opinion at home on Indian questions. Mr Fowler went to the East by way of New York and San Francisco, and before proceeding to India, it was his intention to spend several weeks in China.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
F. W. CHESSON.

We need hardly say that we shall be happy to receive Mr. Fowler and to assist him in his philanthropic mission.

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THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS projected by Sir Richard Temple have already received liberal support from the Native Community. We have much pleasure in giving the names of the following subscribers:

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| His Excellency the Viceroy | .. | 500 |
| Babu Rajendra Mallick | ... | 2,000 |
| Babu Annodaproshad Rai, of Kassimbazar | .. | 5000 |
| E. Elliston, Esq. | .. | 20 |
| Raja Jotendromohan Tagor | ... | 1,000 |
| The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society of London | .. | 1,000 |
| Maulvi Abdul Lutif | ... | 100 |
| Babu Sreenath Rai | ... | 250 |
| Mir Muhammad Ali | ... | 500 |
| The Maharaj Kumar Harandra Kissor Sing Bahadur, of Bettia | ... | 5,000 |
| The Nawab Abdul Ghani, C.S.I., and Khajah Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur | ... | 10,000 |
| The Raja Narendrakrishna | ... | 1,000 |
| The Maharaja of Bardwan | ... | 30,000 |
| Babu Bhagobatticharn Mallick | ... | 1,000 |
| Sayad Lutf Ali Khan of Patna | ... | 5,000 |
| Maulvi Sayad Muhammad Abu Said of Patna | .. | 1,000 |
| Nawab Muhammad Harsan Khan of Banaras | ... | 1,000 |
| Babu Mohabirproshad of Banaras | ... | 1,000 |
| Raja Jaikissen Das Bahadur, C. S. I., of Muradabad | .. | 1,000 |
| Nawab Muhammad Mehdi Khan of Chitpur Family | ... | 1,000 |
| Sah Muthradas of Lucknow | ... | 500 |
| Babu Ramkissen of Banaras | ... | 500 |
| Haji Sadat Ali Khan of Maimansing | ... | 500 |
| Sayad Muhammad Shamsal Hauda | ... | 150 |
| Munshi Muhammad Amir | ... | 150 |
| Babu Shurjikant Acharji Chaudhuri of Maimansing | ... | 1,000 |
| Rai Lachmipat Sing Bahadur | ... | 1,000 |
| Kumar Sheopershad Sing (Son of Sir Jai Mangal Sing, K. C. S. I.) | ... | 8,000 |
| The Maharani Sarnomoyi of Kassimbazar | ... | 10,000 |
| The Nawab Sir Salar Jang, Bahadur | .. | 500 |
| Babu Baikuntanath De of Balasor | ... | 200 |
| Raja Harballab Narayan Sing of Sambarsa | ... | 10,000 |
| Babu Prosanno kumar Sen of Rackerganj | ... | 100 |
| „ Lokenath Mullick | .. | 1,000 |
| Rajah Kalinarain Roy Chowdry of Bhowal | ... | 1,000 |
| Rajendranarain Roy Chowdry ... | .. | 1,000 |
| C. T. Buckland, Esq., C.S. ... | ... | 100 |
| Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadur .. | ... | 500 |
| Rajah Komul Krishna ... ... | ... | 1,000 |
| The Rajah Bindessuree Pershad Sing of Sirgoojah, C.S.I. | | 1,000 |
| The Maharajah of Doomraon | ... | 10,000 |
| Rai Baboo Mahabeer Persad Sah Bahadur, Chuprah | ... | 1,000 |
| The Maharanee Raj Roop Koomar of Tikaree | ... | 2,000 |
| „ Mahabeer Persad Sing of Rosee Sarun | ... | 100 |
| „ Nem Narayun Sing of Nurhun Ramghur, Tirhoot | | 100 |
| The Maharaja of Hutwa .. | ... | 5.000 |
| The Raja of Jheend, G C.S.I. ... | ... | 5,000 |
| The Maharaja of Puttiala, G.C.S.I. ... | ... | 1,000 |
| The Maharaj Coowar Babu Bheekum Narain Sing Bahadur son of the Maharaja Sir Joyprochash Sing Bahadur of Deo, K.C.S.I. | ... | 5,000 |
| The Raja Leelanund Sing Bahadur of Purneah, | ... | 5,000 |
| „ Bhoobun Chunder Roy | ... | 200 |
| Moonshee Kumruddeen Mohamed | ... | 200 |
| W. Bleeck, Esq. | .. | 100 |
| G. Diefenback, Esq. | .. | 150 |
| Sreemutti Annopurna Davi | ... | 200 |
| Coomar Jogendro Krishna | ... | 200 |
| The Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur | ... | 500 |
| Total | ... | 1,41,320 |

We are glad to notice that the Maharaja of Burdwan has given the munificent sum of Rs. 30,000. This sum he had promised to Sir William Grey when the project was first started. In fact it is the amount of the Maharaja's travelling expenses, which he had received from Government as Member of the Legislative Council. We hope the Maharaja's example will be followed by other wealthy gentlemen. May we also venture to express a hope that the Native Chiefs, who lately visited Calcutta, and whom the Lieutenant Governor shewed so much attention, will lend their princely aid to the project.

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THE FOLLOWING is the text of the Vice-Chancellor's address at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University in asking the Chancellor to confer upon H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the degree of Doctor in Law:

My Lord,—It devolves upon me as Vice-Chancellor of this University to present to your Lordship His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to receive the Degree of Doctor in Law.

It is customary in our English Universities, that the merits of each recipient of an Honorary Degree should be set forth by the official who presents him. In the case of the Heir-Apparent to the English Throne, I think that such eulogy may most fittingly be omitted. But I may yet say a few words, suggested by the occasion of the first gift of an Honorary Degree by this University.

My Lord, it is often imputed to us English rulers of India that we are in too great a hurry to introduce European ideas, and that we thus plant sickly exotics which wither away because they have no root in the feelings of the people. How much there is of true, and how much of false in that saying, I do not now ask: for no such objection is or can be made to this University.

The statesmen who founded our University acted with the true insight of faith. They did not aim at this or that special political result. They considered it their duty towards their subjects to lead them to that which refines and ennobles all the world, to help them in cultivating what is highest and noblest in man, and in acquiring the knowledge and mental habits, without which every society is but mutilated and feeble. And so acting, they have founded an institution of extraordinary vitality and vigour of growth, one pregnant with the life which no ruler can give, but which can spring only from close affinity with the wishes and aspirations of a people.

Though still less than twenty years old, our University has come to exercise a great influence on the education of Northern India. It already receives candidates for admission from some 270 schools educating some 40,000 pupils. This year nearly 2,000 young men knocked at its door for admission, and nearly 300 have presented themselves for a Bachelor's Degree. Those who have the working of it tell us, that

no event of the year excites more general interest in Indian households than the examinations of our University. And all this, notwithstanding that our managers have now and again raised the standard of learning, and have made admission to membership continually more difficult What may be the political and social results of this great mental stimulus, those may tell who are here many years after we are gone. But it is certain that our founders have given to the people of India an instrument which they want, and are determined to ask. That it is being used and will continue to be used for good, I for one do not doubt.

My Lord, it is an auspicious day for this University when we are able to open our book for Honorary Degrees with the name of Prince of Wales. As I before intimated, we are still in our infancy, and like other infants, may have chequered fortunes before us; but I think that nothing will ever happen to make His Royal Highness regret his fellowship with us. If the past ratio of progress be continued, he may, at the end of another twenty years, find himself a member of the largest University in the world, and one of the most influential on the people among whom it works. And I speak with confidence when I say, that among the roll of our graduates, either honorary or ordinary, there will then be names of whose company no personage, however exalted, need feel ashamed."

It is observable that in the bestowal of the Degree the Senate of the University were completely ignored. No meeting of the Senate was held, no resolution was passed by them. Even informing the procession escorting the Chancellor and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the Senate were excluded from the programme.

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WE HAVE received the first number of the *Indian Agriculturist*. The contents are full and varied. It is indeed strange that in a country, which is essentially agricultural, there is no organ in the press for the diffusion of knowledge and information regarding matters agricultural. Mr. Knight was the first to project a journal with a view to supply this want, but circumstances, into which we need not pry, compelled him to discontinue the *Agricultural Gazette of India*. We are glad to observe that he has revived the journal in another form. We wish the *Indian Agriculturist* every success. To a certain extent the *Agriculturist* has been anticipated by the *Statistical Reporter* published under the auspices of the Government of Bengal. We have seen only the first number of the *Statistical Reporter*, which was decidedly good, but cannot say how it has been since doing. It is however in good hands. The scope of the *Indian Agriculturist* seems to be much larger.

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IT IS RUMOURED that with Lord Northbrook Sir William Muir has resigned. This is as a matter of course. It is generally believed that Lord Northbrook's resignation is due to a difference of opinion between His Lordship and the Secretary of State on the subject of his financial policy, and with that policy Sir William Muir as Finance Minister has been identified. Lord Salisbury apparently wants to inaugurate a new financial programme. Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir William Muir. The moment we heard the resignation of Sir William the name of Sir Louis Mallet come to our lips as his probable successor. Mr. Harrison's name has since been mentioned. We doubt whether any Indian Civilian has a chance, though we admit that Mr. Harrison is an able financier. The only doubt which we have in our mind regarding Sir Louis Mallet is that he is rather advanced in years, and may not like to brave the Indian climate.

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THE EDITOR of the *National Magazine* has done well by reproducing an account of the festivities held in Calcutta on the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. A grand Durbar was held in Government House by Lord Auckland in celebration of the event. Raja Radhakant Babadur as spokesman of the native community of Calcutta thus addressed His Lordship:

"My Lord,—As this Durbar is held your Lordship in honor of the birth of a prince and heir-apparent to the British throne, as well as that of your Lordship's approaching departure to England, we, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal native subjects privileged to attend the Durbar, as well as the Vakeels of Foreign Courts, embrace this favorable opportunity to offer our most respectful and cordial congratulations on this auspicious and joyful occasion, and to return our most sincere thanks for the honorary dresses, jewels, &c. conferred upon us by your Lordship in honor of this event. These marks of favor will ever be gratefully remembered by us, and we shall constantly pray that Her Majesty, with Her Royal Consort, and the young Prince, may continue to enjoy long life, health, and happiness. At the same time we humbly take leave of your Lordship with the high sense of gratitude for the great many benefits which your Lordship has conferred upon us and upon our country, on various occasions, during your Lordship's mild, prudent, and impartial administration and with our cordial wishes for your Lordship's and the Hon'ble Miss Eden's prosperous voyage, in health and safe return to your native land. I will not encroach upon your Lordship's valuable time longer with my imperfect expressions, but conclude, with our confident hope, that your Lordship will do us the honor to convey this our humble, respectful, and congratulatory address to the foot-stool of Her Majesty's throne."

Lord Auckland replied:

"I have listened with much gratification to the speech of the Rajha Radhakant, and learnt from him that it is the wish of the gentlemen present that I should present an address from them to Her Majesty the Queen. I readily assure him and them, that, upon my return to England, it will be an object of pleasure to me, as it will be also my duty, to lay this address before Her Majesty. It cannot be but that the Queen of England should learn with high satisfaction that the Vakeels, the representatives of the Native Princes, her allies, and so respectable a portion of the native community of Calcutta, should have combined to give expression to their attachment to her person, and to offer their congratulations upon an event which at once confirms the domestic happiness of Her Majesty, and tends to perpetuate that line of sovereigns under whom the British Empire has flourished, and to whom the happiness of India and the prosperity of its allied States have been objects of peculiar care and interest.

I thank the Vakeels who are present, for the manner in which they have invariably performed their public duties, and I beg them to convey to the Princes whom they represent the pleasure and satisfaction which I have felt in the proceedings of this day.

I thank also the Rajah Radakant and the other gentlemen present, for the share which they have taken in these proceedings. I would likewise offer my acknowledgment to them for their kind wishes of a prosperous voyage and of happiness to myself and family.

I shall bear with me from India a grateful and pleasing recollection of the manner in which engagements have been preserved and relations of friendship maintained by our Indian allies, and of my public and private intercourse with the gentlemen present."

The editor has presented to H. R. H. a copy of this number of the *Maga* which he has graciously acknowledged. H. R. H. we hear has been greatly pleased in reading the account of the Durbar of 1842.

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WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that the first part of the "India Law Reports," to be published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon from this month as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first day of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series.

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WE INVITE the attention of the Government of India to the following extract from the *Sentinelle* of Mauritius:

"We desire to draw the attention of the Protector of Immigrants to the fact that the Master of the *Actæa* is now engaging immigrants to proceed to Natal. He offers them $4·50 per month when once they are landed in Natal, and they will have to engage for all kinds of work. He cannot, it would appear, state what rations they will receive. We think this way of engaging immigrants an extremely loose one, and that their interests are not sufficiently protected. The following is one of the condition laid down by Government with respect to Indians leaving this Colony to engage at Natal:—

"A statement must be furnished to the Protector of Immigrants of wages and rations to be given to the immigrants recruited, also their ages, and what labour is required from them in return, and when they present themselves for their passports they will be asked whether they thoroughly underatand the conditions of their agreement."

If we are correctly informed, the Master of the *Actæa* would be unable to comply with the above regulation.

Again, the Master promises that on arrival at Natal the Indians will receive $4·50 per month, but what guarantee is there that they will really receive these wages? Mr. Arbuckle said at a meeting of the Natal Chamber of Commerce, "In Mauritius they (Indians) get 14*s* a month, and here they (employers) did not went to give more than 10*s* a month."

Therefore it might happen that on the arrival of the men at Natal, the employer for whom they were engaged might say "I do not know what the Captain may have promised you, but I shall not give you more than 10*s* a month." The men would be obliged to accept whatever was offered, as they would be without resources. Once paid for their passage the master of the ship would care nothing as to what became of them, and would have no responsibility."

We hope the Government of India will not leave the Indian coolies to the tender mercies of the planters of Natal.

# THE ROYAL VISIT.

*Bankipore, 4th January.*—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here at 8-40 this morning and was received by Sir Richard Temple, C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., and others. After *chota hazri* the Prince drove to the Durbar where were introduced to him the Rajahs and the European gentlemen distinguished for their services during the famine. A deputation of freemasons was also cordially received. Four addresses were presented, and the Prince assented to a request that the Industrial College should be named after him. After breakfast, at which 420 persons were present. Sir Richard Temple proposed the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen" which was warmly received. The Prince viewed a grand elephant procession, and left for Benares at 11-50 A. M.

*Benares, 4th, January, 22h. 50m.*—The Prince arrived at Bankipore at 9 o'clock, and was received by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Metcalfe, the Railway Volunteer Infantry forming a Guard of Honor at the Station, and Behar Mounted Volunteers acting as Escort. The Rifles, 109th Queen's, and Native Regiment, with Police, lined the route to the Camp. The Reception was enthusiastic. The Royal party partook of *chota hazree* at the Station and then drove to the Camp, where 400 elephants were drawn up opposite the tents. An address was presented by the people of Behar. A durbar was then held. The Maharajahs, the gentlemen who had been employed in the famine, and the leading Natives were introduced. The Prince also received a Deputation of Freemasons. The Prince received presents from the Rajahs of a silver gilt palankeen, a silver bedstead, magnificent elephants' tusks, jewelled weapons, a pair of small Dinæ bullocks and a gharry. The Behar Literary Society presented a book. The Sergeants of 109th Regiment presented a Cheetah, 2½ years old, brought up by them. Procession of 400 elephants then passed before the Prince with gold and silver howdahs. A little elephant was made to dance much to the Prince's amusement. The visit concluded with a sumptuous breakfast. The Prince left at 12 o'clock, lunched at Dinapore, and arrived at Benares shortly after five. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically received. A State dinner in the evening.

*5th January, 17h. 49m.*—The Prince's camp here adjoins the Lieutenant Governor's, and is beautifully planned. The presentation of colors to the 13th N. I., fixed for this morning, was abandoned in consequence of the prevalence of cholera. The Regiment leaves Camp to-day. The Municipal address was presented this morning. An aged Hindoo, who read the address was so overpowered by the Prince's royalty, that he tottered about, and the Prince immediately got a chair, and made him sit to read the address. The Levee for Europeans and Durbar for Natives were largely attended at noon. The Prince laid the foundation stone of the new Hospital in commemoration of the visit of Prince Alfred, in the afternoon. There was a large attendance. A Sanskrit address was presented by the Rajah of Benares and others. Sir John Strachey was with the Prince throughout the day's proceedings. The Prince attended a private entertainment at Ramnaggur, given by the Maharajah of Vizianagram in the evening. H. R. H. leaves to-morrow at 10 in the morning for Lucknow.

*5th January.*—The Prince arrived here last evening, and was warmly received at the station, *en route* to the camp. This morning he received an address of the Municipality, and held a *levee*. Afterwards inspected specimens of Benares workmanship, besides different breeds of cattle. A visit was paid in the afternoon to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who conducted the Prince to the Town Hall, which the Prince opened; and then laid the first stone of the Hospital; visited different temples including the "monkey" and "golden." The Prince then proceeded to the castle of the Rajah of Benares up the Ganges, where he was gorgeously received in full oriental splendour by the Rajah's troops, mounted on horses, elephants, and camels, The display was most picturesque and imposing The Prince received several gifts from the Rajah. When dusk set in, viewed illuminations of the city from the castle roof. The length of the city, along the river bank, was splendidly illuminated, the architectural beauty and great height of the majority of the buildings adding greatly to the scene. Nothing yet witnessed can compare with it, A grand display of fireworks on each bank of the river, The Prince leaves for Lucknow tomorrow morning.

*Lucknow, 7th January, 21h. 10m.*—The Prince arrived yesterday evening. The decorations of the station route were admirable and the police arrangements equally so. He proceeded to the residency as the quest of Sir George Couper. Drimen last night. This morning he held a *levee*. Among those presented was Lucknow Cananagh. He layed foundation stone of the memorial to be elected by the Viceroy to native officers and soldiers who fell in the defence. The ceremony was imposing. The troops of the Garrison were drawn up as the sides of a square, facing the ruins of the residency in front of which the stone was laid. The Prince was met at the entrance by the General of the division, the judicial commissioner, Oudh, the commissioner of Lucknow, and all military and civil officers. In requesting the Prince to lay the stone Sir George Couper said some say that the natives are deficient in personal courage, truth, and fidelity and cited the conduct of these to whom the memento was being passed in reputation. He held that training would produce many more. He said the behaviour of the sepoyes of Lucknow was unparalleled in the annals of the World. Although Clive's men at Arcot fought heroically voluntarily denying themselves to benefit their European comrades theirs fidelity, not tested like these whose only moto fidelity to salt was sustained. He recapitulated privations undergone and temptations by their caste fellows the resisted. In conclusion he said that it is not only as an example of noble fidelity and self devotion that the conduct of these men is worthy of commemoration. It had the effect upon the fortunes of the tune. If they deserted then Lucknow must have fallen and set free thousands of trained soldiers marching to Delhi. Such dreadful consequences were avoided by their fidelity. Although less distinguished services have been commemorated at the cost of the nation this memorial is at the own personal expense of Lord Northbrook. This memento of Indian fidelity bravery, and worth will remain as an historical and national pride after the Prince's visit is ended, and all splendid pageants forgotten. He then added the Englishman because the deeds of the devoted though humble few to whom his country owns so much have been redeemed from undeserved oblivion by the thoughtful generosity of the Viceroy, by the gracious and kindly aid of the Prince and the Asiatic at the thought that the heir of Britain and Hindustan has done lasting honor to the memory of the bravest and best of his race. The Prince replied briefly saying how much pleasure had opportunity of performing ceremoy given him and was thankful to the Viceroy in having selected him for the office. At the grand *fete* to-night by the Oudh talookdars the Prince was presented with a magnificent jewelled crown, Garland, worth 7000, *Utter* boxes and articles of gold and silver. The Fireworks and illuminations splendid. To-morrow, the pigsticking party is strictly private. Sunday rest, Monday probably Cawnpore, Prince drove through native city to-day, with Sir George Couper and suite. The natives were quite enthusiastic,

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

| | Rs. | As. | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bhaugulpore Public Library ... | 66 | 4 | 0 |
| J Anderson Esq Chittagong | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Sholapore Native General Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Kumar Bonwari Anund Bahadoor, Bunwaribad | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Jodoo Nath Ghose Bhagulpore | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Jayapersad Parai Bhangulpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Gokool Chunder Mojoomdar Chitholia | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Kylash Chunder Mojoomdar Baradia | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Dwarka Nath Bagchee Gaibanda | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Jogendra Nath Ghose Furreedpore | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Joggonnath Persad Shekoobad | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Rasbehary Bose Rampore Hat | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, Shumbhoo chunder Dey Hooghly | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Setol Nath Bose Chuprah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Woomesh Chunder Roy Atrai | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Khetter Nath Chowdhoory Burhampore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Banko Behary Banerjee Jessore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Kally Nath Bose Narendanga | 13 | 4 | 0 |

# Government Notifications.

### Calcutta Gazette.—*January* 5, 1876.

GENERAL—*The 29th December* 1875.—Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, on return from furlough, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, in Bankoora.

*The 30th December* 1875.—Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, Officiating Commissioner, Dacca Division, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th January 1876, or from any date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rasamoy Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, under Sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the privilege leave already granted to him.

*The 4th January* 1876.—Baboo Mohima Chunder Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barripore, 24 Pergunnahs, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th November 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of the 8th October last, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, is cancelled.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, C.S., is allowed furlough for one day, under Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under orders of the 28th April 1874.

Mr. Gordon is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 21st December 1875, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

*Leave of Absence.*—Colonel C. T. Stewart R. E. Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, on special duty in Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter V I of the Civil Leave Code.

*Notifications.*—Baboo Poorno Chunder Sircar, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Orissa Division, passed in the Colloquial Hindustanee on the 13th February 1875.

Baboo Ootum Krisna Sircar, Overseer, First Grade rejoined the Midnapore Division on 9th December 1875, before noon, on return from privilege leave granted to him.

Serjeant G. Stuttaford, probationary Overseer, First Grade joined the Darjeeling Division on the 14th December 1875, before noon.

*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. J. Percy, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for one month and eight days, under Section 12, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th November 1875.

# Advertisements.

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J. BLACKBURN,
*Engineer and Manager.*

*January 1st* 1876.

### NOTICE.

Persons exercising any Trade, Profession, or Calling within the Town are reminded that they should at once apply for Licenses in accordance with Schedule B of Act VI of 1863 for the year 1876 as all Licenses granted in 1875, expired on the 31st of December last.

Notice is hereby given that under Section V of Act VI of 1866, and Section I of Act IX of 1867 Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of January 1876 should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

M. R. SHIRCORE,
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### NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehecles without springs for the first half year 1876, will under Section VII of Act VI (B. C.) of 1866 commence from the first of January 1876 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 45 of Act VI (B. C.) of 1863.

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*Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.*

### NOTICE.

বাঙ্গালা ও মধ্য শ্রেণীর ইঙ্গরাজী বিদ্যালয় সমূহের নিম্ন শ্রেণীস্থ ছাত্রদিগের শিক্ষার উপযোগী পাটীগণিত প্রবেশিকা নামে একখান ক্ষুদ্র অঙ্কপুস্তক প্রস্তুত করিয়া প্রকাশ করিয়াছি। মূল্য ।৵০ ছয় আনা।

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